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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. BOAL, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Paper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Resume of the Work Accomplished.

Judicial Districts and Salaries.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Disposition in the House to Dodge the Saturday Session.

Signing the First Act Under the New Constitution.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1874.

The House spent an hour in a useless wrangle over a motion to alter the rule which requires it to meet on Saturday, so as to secure an adjournment to Monday; but this requiring a vote of two-thirds was lost—yeas 51, nays 38. So the House holds a Saturday session; but to no good, for there will scarcely be a quorum present.

The Judiciary General Committee reported a bill to fix judicial salaries. It gives the Supreme Judges $8,000 each, the Chief Justice $9,000, the judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny, $7,000, Orphans' Court and the judges outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny $5,000 each. It will not pass in that shape, however. Of that I am convinced.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Bates, one for the abandonment and discontinuance of the State penitentiary and marazine at Philadelphia, and authorizing the sale of the property for the erection of another magazine.

Mr. Wilcox, one to provide for the collection of taxes in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Myer, one to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime.

Mr. Newmyer, one requiring the judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions, and to designate such as they deem necessary for publication.

Mr. Rutter, one supplementary to acts relating to the incorporation of saving fund, loan and building associations.

Mr. Campbell, one to enlarge the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Butler, one to revise the license laws of this Commonwealth, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Oliver, one to secure the attendance of children at school.

Mr. Allen (Dauphin), one to provide for the construction of an addition to the main capitol building to accommodate the increased number of representatives provided for by the Constitution, and appointing the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General to receive proposals for the building of the same and to contract therefor.

In the Senate, Mr. McClure read the following bills in place:

An act supplemental to an act regulating the commission or license fees to be paid by auctioneers. The bill provides that from and after May 1, 1874, the proper accounting officers of this Commonwealth shall adjust and collect the commission or license fees of auctioneers in accordance with the old act.

An act requiring County Commissioners to offer rewards for the detection of violations of the election laws, directing to whom such rewards shall be paid, and excusing no one from testifying in prosecutions for violations of said election laws.

The Senate passed two bills, finally.

Senate bill No. 6, authorizing married women owning capital stock of any railroad company to sell and transfer the same.

Senate bill No. 15, to establish an insurance department.

This makes ten bills passed in the Senate, while only three have passed the House. Some 33 bills have been reported in Senate so far; ten have passed; three have just been reported and are not yet printed; five are final bills, which are to be consolidated into one or two; two have been postponed indefinitely; five passed first reading to-day, and will come up on Tuesday on second reading; and eight have been reported negatively, which is equivalent to defeat. So it will be seen the Senate is fully up with its work.

The following appointments were confirmed:

Notaries Public—William L. Douglass, McKeesport, Allegheny; John Q. Cochran, Buena Vista, and J. K. Henderson, Kansas City, Butler; Joseph E. Ulman, Hazleton, Luzerne; George Wharton, Patrick Smith, Charles H. Robens and E. A. B. Brown, Philadelphia.

Commissioners of Deeds—Gen. A. T. A. Torbet, Paris, France; Robert B. Valentine, Jr., New York.

Recorder of Deeds—Isaac Murdick, Jr., for Lawrence county, vice Crowe, resigned.

The Election law having been compared faithfully by the Senate Committee, Compare Bills (a duty never before performed), the first bill passed under the new Constitution was signed by the Speaker in the presence of the Senate, the title having been read, in full by him immediately before signing. This was a novelty in legislative practice, here, although no novelty in Congress, and considerable interest attached to it in both House, because it was the first instance arising under the rules prescribed in the new Constitution. Speaker Strang used a brand-new gold pen, procured for the purpose, and will lay it away as the pen that signed the first act under the new Constitution. The same ceremony was observed in the House; but Speaker McCormick used an old pen, and Geo. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, captured it as a memento of the event. The bill went to the Governor before noon, and was signed to-night. The House has ordered ten thousand copies of it to be printed. These, with the 5,000 ordered by the Senate, ought to furnish an abundant supply to every election district in the State.

There is a strong local pressure from various localities in favor of erecting new judicial districts. Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Adams, Delaware, Lebanon, Northumberland and various other counties of like population, all want to be made separate districts. Armstrong, Bradford, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Lehigh, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland and York, have each more than the requisite population (40,000) to entitle them to be made separate districts; but as the Legislature is empowered to attach smaller counties to such as are large enough to be separated, several of those named will have to take on adjoining counties. For instance, Adams is surrounded by counties each having over 40,000, and so is Greene. The latter county, therefore, must go with either Washington or Fayette, and Adams must go with either Franklin or Cumberland.

SPECIAL.

ZANESVILLE, O.

The Atheneum Library Case Decided.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 31, 1874.

The jury in the case of the County Commissioners against the Zanesville Atheneum, awarded $6,575 to the Atheneum Library Association.

Contemptuous Illinois Supervisors in Court.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 31.—The Board of Supervisors of Macoupin county appeared before Judge Treat in the United States District Court to-day, to answer a charge of contempt of court in refusing to make a tax levy ordered by that court to meet a judgment on court house bond coupons. Ex-Governor Palmer, the bondholders' attorney, moved their commitment to jail for contempt in refusing to obey the writ of peremptory mandamus. The Supervisors, all of whom were present, plead no intentional disrespect to the court, but, upon consultation, affirmed their refusal to obey the writ by making a levy within thirty days, as the Judge suggested, and finally refused to make the required levy at all, assuming themselves willing to meet the punishment of the court. Judge Treat expressed regret at the necessity for proceeding to extreme measures, and deferred entering final judgment until after consultation with Judge Drummond, stating, however, that it would be rendered this term. The most prominent citizens of Macoupin county were present, and applauded the course of the Supervisors in carrying out the expressed will of the citizens of Macoupin county. Many of these bonds are held in the East.

Fears of an Indian Raid.

OMAHA, NEB., January 31.—Great apprehensions are expressed by the owners of large herds, whose cattle range between the North and South Platte, and the settlers who live north of the Union Pacific Railroad and on the Republican, of a general raid from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux and from the Cheyennes, Dacotahs, Arrapahoes and others combined. The supply of beef furnished to these Indians being nearly or quite exhausted, and there being no money with which to purchase more, they must depredate on the settlements or starve. These bands number over 30,000, and would laugh at the handful of cavalry at Fort Fetterman and Fort Laramie. A large cattle owner and contractor is here, and corroborates the report as to the Indian supplies being soon exhausted.

Death of an Indiana Legislator.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DUNKIRK, IND., January 31, 1874.

Another pioneer is gone. Hon. Abram Wilson, the present Representative of Jay and Blackford counties in the State Legislature, died this evening after an illness of four weeks. He was one of the pioneers of Blackford county, having settled here when the country was quite a wilderness.

FIRE RECORD.

Dwelling Burned at Wilmington, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, O., January 31, 1874.

The dwelling of Peyton West, the finest in this county, was entirely destroyed, with its furniture, by fire to-night. The loss is heavy—the exact amount not known.

The Great Cleveland Fire—Partial List of Insurance.

CLEVELAND, January 31.—The losses by the fire last night are about as were stated this morning, with the exception of Adams & Goodwillie, clothiers who lose about $30,000 on stock, damaged by water. Edward Bingham's loss on the building occupied by Adams & Goodwillie, from five to ten thousand. The following are the companies having policies on the property destroyed: Koch, Goldsmith & Co., Howard, of New York, $5,000; Merchant's, of Newark, New Jersey, $5,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Glenn's Falls, New York, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Pennsylvania Fire, $5,000; Lamar, of New York, $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, $5,000; Home, of New York, $5,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Imperial, of London, $10,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, fixtures, $5,000; Exchange, of New York, $5,000; Faneuil Hall, of Boston, $5,000; German American, of New York, $10,000; Lancashire, of Manchester, England, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $15,000; Queen Fire Insurance, of Liverpool and London, $10,000; National, of Hartford, $5,000; North British, $10,000; Detroit Fire Marine, $2,500; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $5,000; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, $5,000, American Central, of St. Louis, $5,000; Black River, of Watertown, N. Y., $5,000; Standard, of New York, $5,000; Royal, of Liverpool, England, $10,000; Continental, of New York, $5,000. Total, $206,000.

Adams & Goodwillie—American, of Philadelphia, $6,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Allemania, of Cleveland, $5,000; Imperial, of England, $5,000; Atlas, of Frankford, $2,500; Rhode Island Association, $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $5,000; Girard, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Lorillard, of New York, $9,000, Mercantile, of Cleveland, $5,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $10,000; American Central, of St. Louis, $5,000; National, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $5,000; German, of Erie, $5,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,500; Westchester, $1,000; Lorillard, of New York, on goods of A. Cyates & Co., $5,000. Total, $103,500.

George Worthington & Co., on stock—Continental, of New York—$10,000; Royal, of England, $5,000; Queen Fire, of Liverpool and London, $10,000; National, of Hartford, $5,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $5,000; Commerce, $5,000; Detroit Fire and Marine, $2,500; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, $15,000; London, of England, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; Commercial Union, of London, $5,000; Narragansett, $5,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,800; Williamsburg City, of New York, $5,000; Glenn's Falls, $5,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Mutual, of Indianapolis, $5,000; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $5,000; Rhode Island Association, $5,000. Total, $122,500.

Buildings occupied by George Worthington & Co., and Koch, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co.—Hartford, of Hartford, $4,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $9,000; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $8,000. Total, $21,000.

Edward Bingham, on building occupied by Adams and Goodwillie—Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $5,000, Mercantile, of Cleveland, $5,000; German American, of New York, $4,000. Total, $19,000.

The above lists, with the exception of that of Koch, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co., are not complete. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Nashville Store and Contents Destroyed.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 1.—At one o'clock this morning the old postoffice building, corner of Church and Cherry streets, occupied by Mr. Sobel as a dollar store, was discovered to be on fire. The entire fixtures and stock are a total loss. The building, owned by the McNairy heirs, was insured in the Hartford for $2,600. The stock is reported at between eight and ten thousand dollars, insured in the State for $3,500; Manhattan, $1,500; Niagara, $500.

CRIMES.

A Batch of Sentences.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., January 31, 1874.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned this afternoon. The following prisoners were sentenced: C. C. Freeman, alias Sanders, alias Sloan, for burglary, seven years; John Wigle, of Crestline, Ohio, for assault with intent to commit rape, five years; Joseph L. Snyder, of Galion, Ohio, for burglary, three years; Nathan Tinsley, of Galion, Ohio, for grand larceny, two years.

Sat Down on a Railroad Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 31, 1874.

A man named David McDonald, a resident of this city, while in a state of intoxication, on his way home last night is supposed to have sat down on the railroad track to rest. He was run over by a train, which mangled him terribly, causing death instantly. Deceased was a brother of Hon. J. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, Ind.

Suicide in Washington County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 31, 1874.

Christian Garretta, a farmer living in West Bethlehem township, this county, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself in the spring-house. He had become financially embarrassed, and his property was levied on by the sheriff, which misfortunes led him to the commission of the deed.

Confession of a Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Fritz Heidenblut, convicted of the murder of Kuhl, the German banker, has confessed his guilt.

Murder at a Nashville Party.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 1.—At a dancing party at the residence of Mr. Payne, in the Sixth district, this county, Joseph Briley, seventeen years of age, while standing on the floor with his partner, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Robert Bates. A difficulty arose as to which of the two young men should dance with a certain young lady that set. They agreed to leave the question to her decision, and she decided in favor of Briley and Bates proceeded with her partner, and just before commencing the dance, left her, remarking that he would return in half a minute; which he did, having in his hand a Colt's navy revolver, and remarking, "Look here! I am going to shoot; I am going to kill somebody." He immediately fired, saying, "Everybody stand back! The first one that lays hands on me I will serve in the same way." He thus made his escape. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury: "That Joseph Briley came to his death by a pistol shot fired from the hands of Robert Bates deliberately, wilfully and without just cause or provocation—murder in the first degree."

Columbus Actor Attempts to Punish a Rough.

COLUMBUS, February 1.—Last night, J. R. Grismer a prominent member of the theatrical company attached to Sargent's Atheneum in this city, while on his way to his hotel, was insulted by a rough, and while attempting to punish the rascal was terribly cut with a knife. His face shows three deep gashes, while his hands and arms show marks of the weapons. He will recover.

Acquitted of Murder.

CUMBERLAND, MD., February 1.—In the case of Lesley, on trial for the murder of Lloyd L. Clary, editor of the Cumberland *Times*, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was greeted with cheers and the prisoner discharged and escorted home in triumph.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, O., January 31, 1874.

A man named John Thomas, who lives in Youngstown, was instantly killed to-day near Girard, Ohio. Attempting to get on a passing coal train of the Mahoning Division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, he fell under the cars. Both arms were cut off and the body badly mutilated.

Caught Between the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., January 31, 1874.

Charles Morgan, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, while attempting to cross between two freight cars attached to a moving train in their yards in this city, yesterday forenoon, was accidentally caught between the cars, and his collar bone broken and his left shoulder badly crushed.

Wilkesbarre Miner Killed.

WILKESBARRE, February 1.—Thursday last the roof of a coal mine near this city caved in on a laborer named McDonald. A large force of men worked day and night hoping to rescue him, but were unable to reach him until to-day, when his remains were found crushed under a mass of rock, which had to be blasted before the body could be removed.

Franklin Saving Society of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwalder issued an injunction against the Franklin Saving Fund Society, of Philadelphia, restraining its officers and employees from making any disposition or transfer of the property of the corporation. A application for involuntary bankruptcy is pending against the concern, and a fraudulent preference to favored creditors is charged against its officers.

Funeral of Judge Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—The funeral of the late Chief Justice Thompson took place this afternoon from his late residence on Spruce street. It was attended by a large concourse of relatives, friends and members of the bar. The following were pall-bearers: Chief Justice Agnew, ex-Chief Justice Woodward and Reed, Justices Sharswood, Mercur and Gordon, and Judges Porter and Parsons.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pittsburgh Fortification Vouchers.

The Holders Dislike Their Notoriety.

Senator Boutwell Investigating the Claims.

Small Likelihood of Their Allowance

Revenue and Customs Receipts.

Mail Service from the Mississippi to the Pacific

Clerks Dismissed from the Internal Revenue Bureau

Reform in the Several Departments.

Hundreds of Superfluous Employees to be Weeded Out.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1874.

Pittsburgh Fortification Vouchers.

Senator Scott has received letters from parties on the list of owners of the Pittsburgh fortification vouchers, declaring that they had no idea of the uses to which their names were to be applied, and that if they had known that they were to be brought out in such a public way they never would have assented to the propositon for their collection. It appears that Thurston, to whose order the vouchers are made payable, and Perry, his representative, are unknown here. What action will be taken by the committee cannot be stated. The claims have been referred to Senator Boutwell, a member of the committee, who will give them a careful examination. Speaking of these claims, a member of the committee observed that they would be difficult to put through, as there are a number of instances where the people rendered aid to the government in erecting works for home defense. The establishment of a precedent of this precise nature would lead to endless demands for reimbursement, and as the works were for self-defense, it is thought they should not be allowed. The Committee on Claims meets on Wednesday's. It will be several weeks before Mr. Boutwell will have completed his labors and reported to the committee.

The Internal Revenue Returns

for January show receipts to the amount of $9,702,265. The amount for three months preceding the panic averaged $8,700,000. One cause of the large increase of the past month was the payment of the semi-annual bank tax. The working of the new system, which went into effect last May, is more efficient. Commissioner Douglass says that the abolition of the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor will effect a saving of $1,600,000.

Loss in Customs Receipts.

The effect of the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, making a reduction of ten per cent. in the duty on iron and steel, certain metals and a few other articles, has resulted in a loss of over eight and a half millions in the customs receipts. The report in response to the House resolution respecting the amount of fines, penalties and forfeitures collected will be submitted in a few days. In the Philadelphia customs district the amount for ten years is $37,341 25. Half of this goes to the informers.

Bids for Mail Carriage.

A number of mail contractors are in the city looking after the contracts for carrying the mails from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, the bids for which expire to-morrow. Under the law, on all routes costing over $5,000, the bidder is required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the contract, which is retained until the first of July, and is refunded after the contract is carried out and the route stocked. This requirement has materially lessened the number of competitors.

Dismissal of Clerks.

There were forty-eight dismissals in the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday. In the Adjutant General's office there were also a large number.

Reform in the Engraving and Printing Bureau.

The Committee on Civil Service made a thorough inspection of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing yesterday. They required the Chief of the Bureau, Mr. McCartee, to produce his books, and asked him to explain the great discrepancy in the compensation of those engaged in the same labor. It was found that among the female counters the compensation ranged all the way from ten to five dollars a day, and some of the male employees whose duties are not at all onerous receive as much as $3,000 per annum. The Committee on Appropriations, as has been stated, has determined that this bureau shall be brought under the same responsibility as the other divisions of the Treasury, and that its chief shall no longer have the power to employ what force he pleases and fix the rate of compensation. It is probable that several hundred of the force will be discharged. In anticipation of this, all the employees were called upon Friday and asked to state what influence they could command, and if it is not quite powerful they will stand a bad show of retaining their positions.

Cases of Busteed and Durell.

The House Judiciary Committee will proceed, this week, to take testimony in the impeachment case of Judge Busteed, of Alabama. On Tuesday the committee will endeavor to arrive at a decision as to the report on Judge Durell.

The Steamboat Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report the steamboat bill, which failed for want of time last session.

Dinner to Caleb Cushing.

Secretary Fish gives a dinner party to Hon. Caleb Cushing to-morrow.

Old Law Unearthed.

It has come to light that an unrepealed law of 1836 prescribes that the period of daily labor in the Executive departments shall be ten hours from April to October, and eight hours from October to April. For many years this act has been ignored, and the departments have only been kept open six hours the year round. It is probable that attention will be called to this law, as its observance would allow of a reduction of at least one-third in the present force in the departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1874.

COMMISSIONERS TO TEST THE COIN.

The following named gentlemen have been designated by the President commissioners for testing the reserved gold and silver coins of the United States for 1873, and will assemble in the mint at Philadelphia on the 11th of February: A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia; J. P. Jones, United States Senate; Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia; Prof. Francis J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Washington; Prof. Henry Coppee, Lehigh University; Prof. John Le Conte, Philadelphia; Prof. E. B. Elliott, of Washington; Dr. B. F. Taylor, Louisiana; Andrew Mason, of New York; Chas. M. Walker, of Indiana; I. M. Merrick, of Boston.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION MEETING.

The adjourned meeting to-night of Representatives in favor of cheap transportation was slimly attended. Mr. Stone of Missouri, offered a preamble and resolution, the former setting forth the opposition of the Towing Association of New Orleans to the improvement of the South Pass of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the latter calling upon Congress to impose suitable penalties upon persons wilfully destroying the works of river and harbor improvements, and also asking an appropriation of $150,000 to continue the work of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river during the next fiscal year. Mr. Stone was requested to call the attention of Congress to the matter on Monday next.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Sherman was again before the House Military Committee to-day and spoke of the army in connection with Indian affairs. He pointed out on the map a region of country in Texas, two hundred miles long by one hundred broad, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through it two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their homes on account of constant incursions by Indians. He said he had been led to believe that those Indians were Comanches, but it was pretty well understood now that they were Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who raided from the Fort Sill reservation, 800 miles off, penetrating through military posts and helping themselves to horses and stock of their Texas friends, which they preferred doing rather than be at the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with Santanta at Fort Sill, when he had Santanta, Santauk, and Big Tree arrested, double ironed and sent back to Texas to be tried for an attack upon a wagon train and the murder of seven out of the seventeen teamsters, one of whom was bound to a wagon wheel and burned. Santauk was killed in an attempt to escape, but the other two were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged; but the influence of humanitarians, who regarded murder on the part of Indians as a mere exhibition of moral insanity, had induced Governor Davis, of Texas, who ought to have known better, to commute the sentence of Santanta and Big Tree, and the same influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom and they were now on their reservation, ready to start out on more murderous raids. If they should scalp Governor Davis the next time, General Sherman intimated that he would not shed many tears. He reviewed the Modoc difficulties and gave it as his opinion that General Canby had been the victim of the temporizing Quaker policy applied to the Indians. He favored the transfer of the Indians from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department, and expressed his conviction that the army was more kindly disposed to the Indians than citizens generally were, and that if the country demand an extremely charitable treatment of Indians, it could be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons who professed more charity than soldiers, but who did not practice it so much.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1874.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

Mr. Carpenter will to-morrow, or Tuesday, introduce his bill for a new election in Louisiana. The Republicans who favor the bill are in a minority, and they count on support from the Democrats who agree to support it provided it gives promise of fairness.

EXPLOSION OF THE CENTENNIAL BRIBERY CANARD.

The following letter has been furnished to the press by the President of the Centennial Exposition:

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
904 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
January 28, 1874.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President Centennial Commission:

SIR—My attention has been called to certain dispatches from Washington referring to the rumor that several newspaper correspondents had recently approached me on the subject of the Centennial measure in Congress. The dispatches were sent entirely without my knowledge, and grossly exaggerated the facts. It is reported that eight persons approached me to ask for compensation for services they might be able to render. But one person, Mr. Walker, reporter for the Associated Press correspondent, applied to me for such compensation for himself and two others associated with him, whose names were not given. I have since learned that he is not a correspondent of any leading journal, but gathers news for a large number of weekly papers in different sections of the country which have no regular correspondents in Washington. He offered to send all our interesting items of news and all our announcements promptly to all these papers, in order to keep the subject fresh in the minds of the people. He evidently regards it as a mere advertising business, and as such the offer was considered and respectfully declined. As you are aware the Commission has always held that the Exhibition must stand upon its own merits and its national character, and I have been gratified and encouraged to learn in my interviews with correspondents of the press at Washington, that they regard the enterprise in the same light, and will give it a fair and impartial consideration, and that they will unite in condemning demands or attempts on the part of any one to obtain money for the support of measures pending in Congress. I regret to learn that reports to the contrary have been so exaggerated, and that they have given causes for embarrassment to the gentlemen at Washington who so worthily represent this profession, and to

I have the honor to be your obed't serv't,
[Signed.] A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE SHAH EXPLAINS.

LONDON, January 31.—A special from Berlin to the *Post* says the Shah has made an explanation to foreign powers regarding the annuity of the concession to Baron Reuter. He says that responses to inquiries made whilst in Europe led him to believe that the undertaking would not receive necessary financial support; therefore six months grace, which was urgently requested before the commencement of the work, was refused.

GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

Fully 30,000 persons were on the ground at Greenwich this afternoon when Gladstone made his speech. Much opposition was manifested, but the crowd in the main was good natured. In his address he replied to various accusations that had been made against him by Conservatives, and defended his use of the patronage attaching to his office.

DISRAELI AT AYLESBURY.

Disraeli also addressed a large assemblage at Aylesbury to-day. He said the dissolution of Parliament was an act of black treachery which Gladstone learned from the tactics of the Ashantees. The financial proposals of the government were not only a bribe to secure success in the coming election, but were fallacious and unjust. A deficiency would be caused by the promised remission of taxes which would make necessary even more pernicious and burdensome taxation. The attention of the government to foreign politics had led the nation into costly wars, ignominious treaties and shameful arbitrations.

BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

John Bright spoke at the enthusiastic meeting of his constituents in Birmingham to-night. He devoted much time to the vindication of the legislation obtained by the Gladstone Ministry, which legislation Disraeli, in a recent speech, characterized as harassing, and reprobitated the various abuses which it had abolished.

THE ASHANTEES WEAKENING.

LONDON, February 1.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle states that twelve ambassadors from the Ashantees recently arrived in the British canap, suing for peace. Sir Garnet Wolseley replied that he would only treat with the King himself at Coowassie.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS — CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

LONDON, February 1.—The polls were opened yesterday in Guildford, Chatham, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Andover, and North Lincolnshire. The Conservatives were victorious, holding their own in all the elections except that at Barnstaple, and electing their candidates in eight boroughs represented by Liberals in the last Parliament. The Liberals show a gain of only one member, having defeated the Conservative at Barnstaple. Rear Admiral Geo. Elliott, Conservative, was elected at Chatham by a majority of 669, although the dock yards and other government establishments there give the ministry great influence. At the last election he was defeated by the Liberal candidate, Mr. Otway, then under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had a majority of 184. Lewisham, Liberal, was re-elected at Guildford by 243 majority, against 21 at the last election. Henry James, Attorney General, and A. C. Barclay, former Liberal members, were both returned from Taunton without opposition. During the week there were forty-eight elections, and the result is that 20 Liberals and 28 Conservatives are returned to Parliament.

LONDON, February 1.—The Liberals have carried Maidstone, electing both their candidates. Conservatives are returned from Bowdley, in Worcestershire, and the Home Rule candidate from the borough of Carlow, Ireland.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, February 1.—The report from Paris that Bismarck had written to the British government relative to the attitude of the Ultramontane press and the Roman Catholic Bishops, is contradicted.

LONDON, February 1.—It is reported that General Wolesley has detained the Ashantee embassadors as hostages for some British sailors taken prisoners by the enemy.

Sumatra.

ACHANESE WAR SAID TO BE VIRTUALLY OVER.

THE HAGUE, February 1.—A dispatch from Padang reports that the cholera has broken out in Acheen. It is rumored that the Sultan of Acheen had died of it, and that the war is virtually over.

Spain.

IMPRISONMENT OF GENERAL CAMPOS.

MADRID, January 31.—General Martinez Campos has been arrested and sent to prison.

BISMARCK AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, January 31.—The *L'Union* newspaper says that Prince Bismarck recently addressed some observations to the British government relative to the attitude of the Ultramontane press and the Bishops of England, and received a discouraging reply.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 1.—The steamer Adriatic, from New York, arrived to-night.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 31.—Consols for money 92⅛ 92⅜; 5-20's, '65, 108⅛; 5-20's, '67, 108⅜; 10-40's, 106⅜; new 5's, 108⅛; New York Central, 95; Erie, 45@45⅝; Erie preferred, 69⅝.

PARIS, January 31.—Rentes 58 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 31.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 78.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton quiet at 7⅞@8d; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,700 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 48s.

ANTWERP, January 31.—Refined petroleum 22 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia physicians who propose making an autopsy of the Siamese Twins, reached Greensboro on Friday. They state that they will conduct the autopsy in secret and not make the result known till they return to Philadelphia.

Governor Kellogg states that the report that he had made a requisition on the authorities of the district of Columbia for ex-Governor Warmoth is entirely untrue.

The steamers Baltic and Spain, from Liverpool; Denmark, from London; State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and Hermann, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

St. Paul dispatches state that a gang of twenty men, engaged in chopping wood near Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, were murdered by Sioux Indians early last week.

RAILROAD TRAIN ROBBED.

Passenger Train on the Iron Mountain Railroad Robbed by Masked Villains—The Robbers Help Themselves to the Valuables and Kindly Leave a Succinct Account of the Affair for the Press.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—A most daring and successful robbery was committed this evening on the Iron Mountain Railroad. As the train which left here at 9:45 A. M. came in sight of Gadshill station, a hundred and twenty miles below here, at 4:30 P. M., it was signalled to stop. The switch was turned and the train run on to the side track. As the train stopped, Conductor Alford stepped off to ascertain what the matter was, when he was confronted by a man in mask. A pistol was placed to his head and he was marched off under guard. The engineer, fireman, mail agent, express messenger and other train men were then seized by five masked and heavily-armed men, and also placed under guard. The robbers then went through the train, took from the passengers quite a number of dollars and a large amount of jewelry, and from the Adams Express messenger over a thousand dollars, and rifled the mail. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the train men, the train started southward. The robbers left a note on board the train, of which the following is a copy of the original, now in the possession of Conductor Alford:

"THE MOST DARING ROBBERY ON RECORD.

"The south bound train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was stopped here this evening by five heavily armed men, and robbed of ——— dollars. The robbers arrived at the station a few minutes before the arrival of the train, arrested the agent and put him under guard. They then threw the train on the switch. The robbers were all large men—none of them under six feet tall. They were all masked, and started in a southerly direction after they had robbed the train, all mounted on fine blooded horses. There is a hell of an excitement in this part of the country.

(Signed) "IRA A. MURRILL."

The robbers offered no violence to any one on the train, and did no harm to the train men.

Further particulars of the robbery are to the effect that the robbers' real purpose in stopping the train was to rob Mr. Staunchfield, Secretary of the Clear Water Lumber Company, whom they expected to be on the train with $50,000, but he was not aboard. After the robbers had seized Conductor Alford and others of the train men, they placed them under guard, and one of the gang passed along the line of the train, flourishing pistols, and commanded the passengers to keep quiet or they would kill the conductor and engineer. A part of the band then robbed the express and mail, taking only money, and afterwards plundered the passengers. There were only twelve male passengers, five ladies and several children on the train. The total amount of money obtained, including $1,000 from the express, was $2,344. They took only gold watches from the passengers, and returned those of General Superintendent Morley, who was on the train, and Conductor Alford, because they had their names engraved on them. The robbers also took $800 from citizens of Gadshill. The thieves are unknown, but it is thought a clue to them has been ascertained. They were traced to Black Run, six miles west of Gadshill, but the trail was lost there. The sheriff of Wayne county is endeavoring to organize a posse at Piedmont to scour the country for the robbers, and it is understood that the Postoffice Department and the Adams Express Company will take active measures to capture them.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—In the House this morning, bills were introduced to allow notes and bills payable at sight, three days grace; to require a majority of free-holders to petition for the opening of a road, and also to tax land owners for the construction of roads not further than two miles from the termini of the road; for the appointment of a State inspector of mines.

In the Senate a bill was introduced for the survey and sale of canal and swamp lands for the benefit of the agricultural college.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says the question who shall be Senators, was settled by the Republican caucus. B. K. Bruce (colored), Sheriff of Bolivar county was nominated for the long term, and H. R. Rose, by acclamation, to fill Ames's unexpired term. A number of Republicans bolted the caucus, and a combination is forming to beat Bruce, and may succeed. The election takes place on Tuesday.

A bill was introduced in the Senate fixing the pay of members at four hundred dollars per annum, and amended to five hundred, was discussed at length without result.

Kansas

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Specials from Topeka, Ks., say that the struggle for the Senatorship is becoming very warm and great excitement exists. There is at present, however, no more probability of either party uniting on a man than there was at the commencement of the contest, and it is utterly impossible to tell who will be the successful candidate.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in New England, northwesterly winds, followed by rising temperature, increasing cloud

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1874.

BALTIMORE is building up quite a flourishing export trade. The value of goods shipped from that port to foreign countries during the week ending January 29 was $629,906.

THE public debt statement for January will be issued to-day. The increase will probably be very slight. Nearly fourteen millions of the loan of 1858 have been converted or redeemed at the Treasury Department, as follows: Converted into new five per cents, $8,489,000; redeemed, $5,400,000.

THE Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association have come out with a financial scheme, which consists in brief of national banking upon the consolidated debts of the States—which is something as though a man should undertake to conduct a business upon the interest of that which he owed.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the uncertainty created by the conflicting decisions as to the effect of suicide in annulling the contract of insurance, a movement is on foot among life insurance companies to change their policies so as to make them stipulate that they shall be void if the assured shall die by his own hand—"sane or insane."

VIRGINIA is going to send an agent to Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with the purpose of inducing immigration to that State. "I can call spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come?" Only when Virginia gets the nousense out of her head and the rancor out of her heart, will she find her bids for immigration successful.

WHAT exceeding generosity! In order to induce the government to indorse the bonds of their proposed road, the lobbyists of the Salt Lake and Oregon Railroad offer, in return for such indorsement, to transport the mails free. Considering the uninhabited region through which the road is to pass, the wonderful ingenuousness and liberality of the offer almost surpass belief.

IT IS to be hoped that, in whatever direction Congress may retrench and economize, it will not cripple the signal service in any way. The value of the daily bulletin of weather probabilities to commercial and other interests, has been so clearly established and so fully recognized, that a wise economy would suggest an extension rather than contraction of its present sphere of usefulness.

THE official statement of the dry goods importations at the port of New York for January of the present year, has just been published. The total valuation of these imports amounted to $8,815,674, a decrease as compared with January, 1873, of $3,857,308, and in comparison with 1872 a decline of $6,384,871. The indications point to a light spring trade in imported British and European goods.

LASHED at length out of their sodden Bourbon stupor, the Kentucky legislative reactionists have reconsidered their sullen refusal to permit the national flag to be hoisted over the capitol during the session of the Legislature, and it now floats above them in serene pity for their little, crawling spite. Thick-skulled as they were, they, too, writhed, at last, under the keen whip of the people's scorn: as, in the end, does every public fool and wrong-doer.

IT APPEARING that nearly all the savings banks in Pennsylvania are corporations having capital stock from which the owners derive profit in the shape of dividends, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that all such saving funds are liable to tax, on the ground that the present act exempts from taxation only such savings banks as have no capital and are used simply as depositories for the money of the poor. The savings banks, claiming otherwise, have appealed to Congress to determine the question.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the United States District Court of Michigan, wherein a creditor who surrendered a mortgage and took a new one covering additional property, within four months prior to an act of bankruptcy by the debtor, was held to have lost his claim altogether, the mortgage being declared in fraud by the Bankrupt act, and the creditor, not having surrendered this fraudulent preference, is thereby debarred from proving his claim. It is not unlikely that there may be other creditors in various parts of the country whose relations to their debtors would—if known—bring them within the operation of the principle of this decision.

FROM present appearances, the controversy between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies, bids fair to last as long as the roads have an existence. The latest strategic movement of the latter corporation is a plan for the construction of another air-line between New York and Philadelphia, in opposition to the former company. The contemplated road is to be constructed in accordance with the free railroad laws of this State and New Jersey, and it is said that the capital for the enterprise will be furnished by prominent Philadelphians, New Yorkers and Jersey men. Fight away, Titans; the people fully appreciate the benefits which your gigantic struggle is conferring upon them.

A SUIT to recover taxes paid under protest by the President of a local New York Express Company to the District United States Internal Revenue Collector, was on Saturday decided in the United States Circuit Court of New York. The amount at issue in the case was only a few hundred dollars, but it was a test case, involving the right of the government to tax local express companies any more than a special tax of $10 a year. It was contended that the imposition of a tax on gross receipts is meant to refer only to express companies having dealings and business with all parts of the country, a view in which the court coincided, decision for the plaintiff being rendered. The principle involved in the case is of general application and importance.

THE Chicago *Post and Mail* satirically observes that the size of one's contribution to the Centennial is, in the opinion of the Pennsylvania papers, the test of his loyalty to the Union. Our always sprightly, and usually just contemporary, permits, in this instance, its economic heat to warp its judgment. Suppose Chicago is the crowned metropolis of the future—does that constitute any valid reason why we should not properly celebrate the centenary anniversary of our national birthday? When Chicago school blistered and bare amid the ashes and cinders of her fiery woe, the press of Pennsylvania taught, and practiced, the doctrine that the size of one's contribution to her relief was the measure of his loyalty to humanity. If one touch of pity makes the whole world kin, why should not the inspiration of a great national event kindle all the people into helpful and cordial unanimity with respect thereto?

GENERAL FOSTER, one of the leading horticulturists of Iowa, writes to the *Western Farmer* that he "would give $1,000 this year if any one would save him from the ravages of insects." His acreage is only a trifle over two hundred. The damage annually inflicted by these pests amounts to many millions of dollars, and it seems strange that so little attention should heretofore have been paid by our farmers to a matter of such great importance. One of the most economical and effective means of preventing this wholesale destruction, would probably be found in the general introduction of the common English sparrow, which can be bred in this country with perfect success, and the rapidity of whose increase is wonderful. An eminent English author, in a late treatise on "Husbandry and Gardening," shows from actual observation that a pair of sparrows, during the time they feed their young, destroy on an average 3,360 caterpillars each week. If every farmer alive to the best interests of his calling would send for a few pairs and take the care of them that many do of pigeons, he would be repaid fifty-fold for his outlay. The various Granges of the country would do well to profit by this hint.

WE HAVE several times of late noted the steadily growing monetary plethora in New York. It appears that the same tendency is observable in nearly all the leading business centers of the country. The New York *Bulletin* gives data to show that at Boston rates of discount have fallen almost to the prices that usually prevail in summer, while at Philadelphia, both at the banks and on the street, the supply is largely in excess of current wants, lenders finding it difficult to obtain temporary employment for all the funds at their disposal. Baltimore, too, reports a like accumulation of funds, with the supply for days past in excess of the demand; and at Chicago, currency is coming in freely from the sections southwest and directly west of there, while the only direction in which it is going out seems to be Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, where the high price of wheat is still causing an active movement to market of what they have on hand. At St. Louis the banks complain that discounts are not sought in anything like a proper ratio to the supply of funds offering, and Louisville advises a plentiful supply, with a light demand. The Cincinnati market is also characterized as in a comfortable working condition, with little apparent demand for speculative purposes—and so on throughout nearly the whole country. The *Bulletin* is a careful and conscientious journal, whose presentations of fact may always be confidently relied on. Its statement of the existing monetary condition augurs very favorably for the activity of the approaching spring trade.

"AN EMINENT STATESMAN."

This is the phrase used in the legislative resolutions on the death of ex-Chief Justice THOMPSON, to express the legislative estimate of that gentleman's character. It is a high-sounding phrase, and may mean a great deal; but if the deceased Judge was "an eminent statesman," then we have failed to learn correctly what either eminence or statesmanship is.

We have no desire to discuss the character of Judge THOMPSON, or to say a word of him capable of being construed unkindly. But we cannot consent to see a man classed as a statesman, and as an eminent one, when he was not, without expressing our dissent to it. Judge THOMPSON was a good citizen, a good lawyer, and a good judge. In each of those capacities he met his responsibilities with a fair degree of fidelity, and deserves to be gratefully remembered for his many fine social qualities by those who were intimate with him. But he never attained to eminence in either of them; and as to his statesmanship, we wot not of it.

He was a member of the Legislature for several years, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and he served six years in Congress. What did he ever do in either of those places that showed statesmanship? What did he ever say, in those bodies, or what vote did he ever give in them, that savored of that quality? We can recall nothing. He was a plodding, earnest, honest member in both, and as such worthy of all praise; but he never said a notable thing, or advocated a great one. He voted with his party faithfully and sincerely, and was none the worse for that; but statesmanship does not consist in party fidelity, nor eminence in plodding along in the beaten track with a crowd of other undistinguished men. It is the horse that reaches the goal first who wins fame and distinction, and not those composing the ruck who bring up the rear.

On the bench, Judge THOMPSON was known as industrious, and as an able jurist in his special line; but the Supreme bench is not a good theater for the exhibition of statesmanship, and the few opportunities it offered during his term of office were not embraced by him to manifest that true statesmanship which alone can be eminent. On all the political questions that came before him, he failed to rise above the dead level of his party. He took the partisan, not the statesmanlike view of such questions. On the subject of the constitutionality of the draft in the war times, of the legal tender question, and of the other stirring subjects that came before that court in the times that tried men's souls, he was with his party and against his country. He united with LOWRIE and WOODWARD in an injunction to restrain the draft, while the war was in progress, and nothing but the timely election of Judge AGNEW prevented that injunction from going into effect. He twice decided a Registry law for the State to be unconstitutional, although it was demanded in the interest of pure elections, and in both cases followed the party lead.

These were Judge THOMPSON's opportunities for statesmanship, and he failed to rise to the height of a statesman in all of them. If he had in him the elements of a statesman, the partisan kept them down. He was never equal to such occasion, and it is an abuse of language to call him "an eminent statesman."

We honor Judge THOMPSON for what he was—an able jurist, a sound lawyer, a good judge, and an upright, worthy man. We sorrow for his death as for that of any one as deserving; but let him be praised for what he *was*, and not for what he was *not*. The number of real statesmen in this country is small; the number of eminent statesmen is still smaller. The nation is full of good men, and useful men, and worthy men, who fill their places and do their parts admirably; but they never rise to the high degree of statesmanship. Take them together, they are vastly more serviceable than statesmen; but take them singly, and they scarcely rise to distinction. Judge THOMPSON was one of the men who fill their places admirably, and serve the public faithfully and successfully; but no amount of legislative rhetoric can make a great man of him, or lift him out of the limited sphere in which he moved. History will do him justice; but it will never classify him as a statesman.

EVERYTHING is not so lovely for MCCLURE in Philadelphia as the *Press* represents. The *North American* of Friday says:

A conference of leading Democrats from all sections of the State was held yesterday, at which it was unanimously determined that a straight-out Democratic candidate for Mayor should be nominated. The delegates who refused to endorse Colonel McClure will meet this morning, and it is said will nominate HENRY B. Tatham. Hon. Richard Vaux, George W. Biddle and Hon. Wm. H. Witte will speak during the canvass for Mr. Tatham. The *Mercury*, *Age* and *German Democrat*, it was thought, would favor the nomination.

We do not know whether we should apologize to MCMULLEN and JOSEPHS or to MCCLURE for classing him and them together, but there is an apology due somewhere. The Alderman and the legislator both say they are Democrats, and in favor of a Democratic candidate; and as MCCLURE denies being the candidate of that party, they cannot support him.

It is rumored, also, that ex-Mayor FOX, RICHARD P. VAUX, ex-State Treasurer MCGRATH, Dr. KAMERLY, and other leading Democrats, are against MCCLURE, on the same grounds. They are for the Democratic organization, with Democratic candidates. They are tired, they say, of coalitions for the benefit of GERHART, and CREELY, and men of their stamp. We think they are hard to please. MCCLURE is as good a Democrat as any of them; and, although his conversion is recent, the zeal of one renegade will outrun that of two of the orthodox faithful. It is hard, we know, for such Democratic pets and stand-bys as DICKEY VAUX to be thrust aside to make room for the latest new comer; but such is the fate of the old soldiers everywhere. FORNEY is an old Democrat, and will soon be at home among his old colleagues; and MCCLURE will readily learn the bang of the new shop. The old stagers must not be so stiff and unyielding. They have borne the burden and heat of the day, and have got their pay; and if the eleventh hour recruit gets more than they, what is that to them?

THE famous steamboat bill, introduced last session, will shortly be reported to the House by the committee which has had it under consideration. A number of alterations have been made in its provisions, which, it is thought, will considerably enhance the value of the measure. The bill, as it stands with the amendments, provides that no loose hay, straw, cotton, hemp, or similar material shall be carried on any steamboat, except where there is no other public means of conveyance, and in such cases its transportation shall be under the regulations of the inspectors; and no product of petroleum is to be used for illuminating purposes unless it will stand a test at 150 deg. Fahrenheit. Relative to steam boilers, the bill provides that if the rivet holes are fairly drilled, instead of punched, an addition of 25 per cent. to the working pressure for single riveting is allowed; 120 pounds pressure per square inch is the maximum permitted for iron boilers, and 130 for those of steel. Steamboat men, and other persons connected with inland navigation, are reported to be greatly in favor of the amendments, and it is thought by those most interested that the bill, if passed, will offer greater security to both life and property than was ever before possible.

Colleges and Taxation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your Harrisburg correspondent, Special, this morning remarks: "The colleges of the State sent a very *queer* document to-day," which says: "The colleges in the State are charitable institutions, and should be exempted from taxation." Allow me to say there are a great many things, indeed most things are such—which, when first presented to us, before well understood, appear *queer*. That our earth is round, that the sun is the center of our solar system, that an ounce of lead will fall *in vacuo* in the same time as a pound, that there was an America west of Europe, that oil here will spring up through the earth—were once very queer things. The author of the article referred to in the new Constitution, in a letter to a college officer, says the Legislature can exempt colleges from taxation—that they can be put in a class and taxed at such a rate as may be judged right, or not taxed at all.

Daniel Webster, in the celebrated "Dartmouth College case," cites the highest English authorities, recent and ancient, showing that colleges are charitable institutions. He won that important case. In the Girard College case Binney took the same ground, and this has since been considered Pennsylvania law.

As to the reason of the thing. Is it wise for the State to endow an institution and then tax it to obtain a revenue from it? Will it tax its Agricultural College and then give it money to pay the tax? If an individual or a company of individuals will endow the State of the great expense of endowing an institution, by giving a million of dollars for this purpose, will you tax this million? To educate is the duty of the State. Higher education is not a business from which money is made. If Mr. Kelly, or some other generous gentleman, will endow with two millions of dollars the proposed technical school and save the State this sum, will you tax it?

X.

PITTSBURGH, January 30, 1874.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If that Louisville paper keeps on with its editorial wit the postage on it will be raised. Its jokes are far too heavy for ordinary mail rates.

The Boston *Post* says: "The general money drunk of the country" is good." On the contrary, we think it is very bad.

The composer of the "Watch on the Rhine" is to have a monument as soon as the Germans can raise the rhine-o.

The tocsin begins to sound and the hewgag to blow for the spring elections.

The American Consul at Naples is often mortified by his countrymen and women calling upon him at the consulate, to inquire "when Vesuvius may be expected to give another show."

Now see how deceptive are appearances. The members of the Missouri Legislature are described as the most honest-looking set of men ever seen in a public body.

The wide-awake *Graphic* has been napping this time. It says: "The Chicago *Evening Mail* is to be consolidated with the *Post*." Is to be? It *has* been, for nearly a month.

Of course the New York *Herald*, after screaming itself hoarse for war all through the Virginius matter, now waxes wroth at the five millions which it cost the country.

In the name of the prophet! Figs! An English educational journal is very un-appy over the adulteration of the English language by Americans.

The lovely moon and the mild weather make sleighing particularly enjoyable—that is to say, they would if there was any snow.

The best news of the season! The opera managers of the world have formed a grange and will hear to no more demands of the Patti's and Nilsson's for $2,000 a night. The Strakosch brothers are in a position to dictate terms at Paris, New York, Vienna and the Russian capitals, and the London managers co-operate with them.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has issued a peremptory order to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, compelling it to sell at auction all public land yet remaining in its possession.

A New York mechanic has invented and had patented a car coupler that will save life and limb in coupling freight cars, and that no person need get in between the cars to couple, or to uncouple.

A comparison of death rates in thirteen States shows that Louisiana is the most sickly of all; Massachusetts stands next higher; California next; New York next, and Pennsylvania next.

The Georgia Grangers have organized a company for the shipment of cotton direct to Liverpool, without the intervention of middlemen, such as cotton brokers, etc. Should the experiment succeed, there will be a revolution in cotton trading in the South.

And now somebody has been found with sufficient check to ask that the survivors of the early Indian wars in Tennessee should be placed on an equal footing with the veterans of 1812. Next!

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, which is to open up a tier of counties the entire width of central Kentucky, has finally been located, and work will be pushed immediately.

If women would study housekeeping as their husbands study law, medicine, and bookkeeping, wouldn't there be much less complaint of bad servants?

Of the making of books there is no end. During 1873 there were 3,463 new books printed in England. The addition of reprints and 242 American importations, brings the number up to 4,991.

Iowa has passed a railroad law which requires forty-three different items to be reported, so as to give a complete statement of the condition of the roads.

Even so early as this the peach-growers of Delaware are examining the buds, and making predictions as to the crop. The buds are swelling slightly, and everything looks favorable.

Nearly every steamship company now sailing from New York for European ports, takes mails. A foreign mail for somewhere sails nearly every day of the week.

The Committee on Indian Affairs have nearly completed a bill, which will be introduced at an early day, providing that hereafter all Indian annuities shall be paid in kind rather than in money. Good.

The *Railway Employé*, which is intended to represent the interests of railway men—employees as well as employers, is the latest journalistic venture.

The President of Oberlin College says that, as compared with male students, the failure of girl students to complete their course has been as two to one.

Not to be outdone by her sister States, Mississippi proposes to indulge in a pleasant, little miscellaneous fight over her Senatorship.

A storm is brewing. In three States, California, Wisconsin and Iowa, the utility of maintaining the legislative chaplaincy has been seriously questioned, and almost denied.

It is reported that some of the leaders of the Republican party in New York city and State are negotiating for the purchase of the *Evening Express*.

The beet root sugar product last year in Europe was 1,500,000 tons, or double the entire importation of the United States.

Missouri proposes to pass a law which provides that no license shall be granted to any person to keep a dram-shop outside of any incorporated town or towns, containing not less than two hundred and fifty *bona fide* inhabitants, and within four miles of any blast furnace, or operated lead, zinc, coal or iron mines.

For John P. rte's friends have decided to publish some documents bearing on his case, with a view to calling public attention anew to the alleged wrong done him.

It is affirmed that one acre in Southern California can be made to yield as great a clear profit by semi-tropical nut and fruit culture as twenty to fifty acres in the Eastern States devoted to ordinary kinds of farming.

How pitiful: "Fourteen People to One Room—Three Sick, one Dead, and all Starving," is a heading in an Atlanta paper.

There is a legend that an Indian chief, previous to being killed at the battle of South Bend, buried $22,000 on a farm in Miami county, marking the place with a stone bearing the impress of a horseshoe. The stone has been found and three men are diligently searching for the treasure.

PERSONAL.

The number of unfinished monuments scattered around in this country is terrible to contemplate. Somebody has just discovered that a monument was commenced, some time or other, at Fredericksburg, Va., to the mother of G. Washington, and Congress is asked to finish it.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, novelist, divine, notable apostle of "muscular Christianity" and Canon of Westminster Abbey, will make his first appearance as a lecturer in this country at Boston, on the 18th of February, and will be the guest of James T. Fields during his stay in that city.

Who would not be President? Just think how nice it must be to be held responsible for everything which goes wrong under the sun. The following postal card letter to the President passed through the mails a few days ago. We give it in the writer's own vernacular: Mr. Grant—I put a letter in the post ofis in this hear tone with a on sent stamp on ett. The man it was writ two nefer git ett. Crane the Pest M say it of two hev 2 he say he send it to Washington, if you ken find ett thare and send ett to me you will grateley oblige a man who voted for you twice.

PAT. R. L——.

Hon. Mr. Grant Esq
President
Washington
N. Y.

Two sons of former Governers—ex-Governor John A. King and ex-Governor Hamilton Fish—figure in the New York Legislature. The former governor of one of the Governors is in the penitentiary.

General William S. Harney, U. S. A., who has for years almost faded out of the public memory, is in Washington, a guest of the President.

General B. F. Edmands, of Boston, who gave up the fugitive slave Burns at Boston in 1854, while in command of the militia of the State, died very suddenly while on a call at the house of a brother in New York, last week.

The Memphis *Avalanche* wants to know what has become of the money collected for a monument to Mattie Stephenson, the child-heroine of its pestilence days? It is understood that several hundred dollars have been collected.

The King of A-Shantee, who is just now having his shanty set in order by Queen Victoria, has come out with a new royal uniform, in which he reviews his troops. It consists of different colored labels peeled from medicine bottles which have been sent to his Majesty by the patentees. He drinks the medicine by the bottle, and utilizes the labels.

According to the correspondents of sundry papers the belles of Washington are Miss Sallie Comingo, Miss Agatha Schurz, Miss Georgie Fenton, Miss Bessie Conkling, Miss Emma Etheridge, and Miss Hoar. There are a few hundred other young ladies in Washington who consider themselves belles, but we have not the space to give their names.

Mrs. G. W. Tapscott, granddaughter of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame, and the last of the St. Clair family, died at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, a few days ago.

FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

"John" Belligerent and "John" Conquered—The Late Battle with the Chinamen at the Cutlery Works—The Chinese New Year—Gallant Conduct of Policeman Crane—List of the Wounded—The Injured Chinamen Put Under the Influence of Opium—No Further Trouble Anticipated.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., January 31, 1874.

No doubt a general interest is felt by the "region round about" in the Celestials employed in the Cutlery. In my last communication, I described a melee in which they engaged, where they appeared to be victors as well as defendants. Yesterday an affair occurred in which, to say the least, the Chinese were not so fortunate. For some time there has been a difficulty among them growing out of charges against their interpreter, Ah Poy, who is claimed to be dealing treacherously with them in matters of money transactions. It is alleged that that part of their wages which by contract is to be sent to friends in China, does not reach its destination, and that Ah Poy is retaining it or not sending it to the proper persons. No definite testimony has been found to implicate him in the fraud, and the Cutlery Company desiring to ascertain the facts, had appointed an hour in which to bring the accused and accusers face to face, and have the matter adjusted. It was the general opinion of the company that the charges were groundless, and instigated by a few mischievous fellows among the workmen, who, jealous of the interpreter's position, think to get his place if the company can be induced to discharge him.

The Chinese are excitable, and, like all ignorant people, influenced more by prejudice than reason. Being able to converse with their employers only through the interpreters, they in the main are unable to make the company understand facts, even if they were able to speak them. The Chinese New Year is approaching, being this year on the 16th of February. Chinese religion or custom requires all difficulties to be settled, all debts to be paid or forgiven, and all differences reconciled before the New Year. For some days the feeling at "China" has been such that Ah Poy has not remained at his room. Yesterday a short time before the hour appointed for the investigation, he went to the Cutlery, and, as was his duty, went to a certain room there to mark the time of his men. At the sight of him, the men, with an apparent murderous frenzy, "went for him," and but for the timely interference of one of the town police, who is also a watchman at the works—and those engaged in the office, he might have fared badly. Mr. Crane, the watchman, chanced to be in the room where the fracas began, and used his endeavors to quiet them. Being in some force gathered to punish Poy, they did not disperse easily, and not till some force was used did they go to their work. Angry at being deprived of the privilege of punishing their interpreter, when Mr. Crane soon after went to the room where the ringleaders were employed, they attacked him with knives, clubs and other weapons, determined to wreak on him the vengeance he would not allow them to take on Ah Poy. Mr. Crane is a large, muscular man, who had no well-developed determination to constitute material for a Chinese "hash" being thrashed, "without his muscle." Wearing a good-sized, heavy boot, not far from a *number nine*, he used it vigorously in the region of the "rice-chest," and soon put the majority to flight. A few desperate fellows, who did not like to be whipped by one man, continued the fight and renewed it again, and it was some time before quiet was restored. When the battle ended, nine were wounded looked for, it was ascertained to be about as follows. The wrist of the watchman was cut in one place, by a knife held or thrown by a Chinaman; his right fist pretty well bruised by contact with Chinese noses and cheek bones; his body somewhat bruised and sore from clubs and other missiles, but for the most part ready for action again. One big Chinaman, who had attacked him with a club, lay near by with scalp torn open by a blow from a piece of board with which the policeman fortunately found at the point of attack. He was efficacially laid aside. Another big, ugly looking Chinaman, who had been a ringleader and half given them trouble before, had been silenced by a few vigorous kicks and a heavy right-hander; a third had a respectable "watch pocket" cut over the left eye in the same manner, a fourth was so impressed in the region of the naval appendage; one unfortunate boy got a heavy blow from some source which his youth did not deserve. It is supposed he was hurt accidentally in the crowd.

Altogether it was a rough affair, begun by the Chinese without justification, and severely by a few of them punished for it.

Too much credit cannot be awarded Mr. Crane for the prompt manner in which he restored order. At one glance it might be thought that the treatment was too severe, but the Chinamen, no doubt, intended a malicious attack upon Poy, and frenzied at its failure, intended to make short work of his defender. Much is due to the cool way in which Mr. Crane defended himself, and much to "luck" that he was not murdered. It is impossible to know how badly the Chinamen are hurt, as they were evidently placed by their comrades under the influence of opiates, causing them to fall into a deep sleep, perhaps that they might be insensible to the pain which they must otherwise have suffered.

Such is the nature of these men that all differences may be adjusted in a few hours. They often quarrel among themselves, but without much seriousness of result. This is the first attempt they have made to attack a white man, and it is hoped the salutary lesson they have received will prompt them to more caution and quietude.

OCCASIONAL.

OHIO NEWS.

The Lucas county bar want to give Judge Waite a banquet at Toledo, at any date he may name.

On Tuesday an aged couple, man and woman, were found in an ice-house near Dayton, where they had sought shelter on Saturday last. Overcome by hunger and cold, they were unable to leave their place of refuge, and when discovered, on Tuesday, were far gone on their final earthly journey. Every effort was made to restore them to consciousness, but without success. They were apparently beyond sixty years old. Nothing could be discovered on their persons by which to identify them.

The insanity dodge is to be tried in behalf of Petit, at Circinnati, charged with murdering and burning the body of his six year old boy. The case will be brought up in a day or two in the Probate Court, by his attorney, but with extremely slight prospects of success.

Jason Case, in ten years' service as Justice of the Peace in Circleville, has docketed 4,189 civil cases, over 3,000 criminal cases, and united 215 couples in marriage.

A Sandusky gentleman was asked the other evening to write an acrostic on the word "ring." The following is his effort, in three different languages:

Rose me not, my darling,
Ich liebe euch allein;
Ne suis-je pas ton favourite?
Give me thy heart for mine.

On the 9th inst. the little town of Gustavus, Trumbull county, was the scene of a fiendish outrage, which has seldom or never been equaled in this State. A negro man named "Hi" Crosby forced an entrance into the house of a Mrs. Caddle, whose husband was absent. Mrs. C. ran out of the house, the negro following her. He overtook her, threw her upon the frozen ground, and, drawing a large knife, threatened to kill her if she resisted or made a loud noise, and then unfolded his black and hellish designs. He then dragged her to the roadside by the hair of the head, and the second time repeated his black deed. He then let her go, when she took refuge in an old house adjoining her premises, where the black-hearted fiend followed her, not yet satisfied with what he had done, again seized her and for again repeated his damning act. Mrs. C. had a babe of only two weeks old. The villainous negro has been arrested.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Oxford, Holmes county, will be dedicated on Sabbath, February 8th.

The new and elegant lodge room of the Masonic fraternity at Cadiz will be dedicated on the 3d of February.

On Thursday, George Janzen, of Newburg, stole his infant boy Frank, only ten days old, from his mother, his wife, who had separated from him. He took it to the Plank Road House east of the village, whither he was pursued by the brother of the mother. Jazen made violent resistance to the efforts of the brother to get the child, and a fight ensued, and Jazen remained master of the field, the people about the house not being willing or afraid to assist the brother.

There is a man in Mansfield who whips his wife because she has the rheumatism.

Dayton was startled Friday by the chasing of a wild deer, by a party of hunters, through the city along the Miami river. The animal was finally killed near the Washington street bridge.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of the late Hon. Joshua Clarke, of Lancaster, was the victim of a case of suspended animation Thursday night, and her resuscitation was effected only after several hours' effort on the part of the physicians.

A Singular Rock.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

About ten miles above Brownsville, Pa., and on the top of a high hill that overlooks the Monongahela river, is a large sandstone rock, on which are engraved, in lines about half an inch deep and wide, outlines distinctly representing various kinds of wild animals, and in addition to these, two pairs of foot-prints, one pair large and the other small. These are about an inch in depth, and look like tracks one would make by standing barefoot in stiff clay. The part of the rock above the surface of the ground is about two and one-half feet high, and the superficial diameter about fifteen feet. How much of the rock is buried in the ground the writer does not know, but from appearances it has simply embedded itself in the soil. There is no other rock nor stones near, and the surface of the ground, which gently declines from the immediate brow of the river hill—which is but a few yards away—is smooth and covered with grass and leaves that have fallen from the forest trees standing about. Who or what placed the rock where it is and who did the engraving are questions that puzzle the writer, especially does the latter one. Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, frame a plausible theory concerning this singular rock? Ever since that part of the country has been settled by the whites, this rock has been known as "The Carved Rock."

G. W. H.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5% Per Cent., commenced from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn semi-annually, in January and July. BOOKS of Rules, &c., furnished on application.

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Real Estate Savings Bank,
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

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EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
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REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President

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EDWARDS'S
Natural Polish,
The Best Article in the World for all purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
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AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
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THE COAL MINERS.

Call for a Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Council.

The following call has been issued for a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Council of Coal Miners, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, March 24:

ST. CLAIR, PA., January 26, 1874.

To the Miners of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: The annual session of the State Council of the Miners and Laborers of Pennsylvania Benevolent Association is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg on Tuesday, March 24, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, delegates to report at the State Capital Hotel, from whence they will be directed to the hall selected. The session would rightly come on the 17th, taking preceeding years as a guide, but that being a holiday with many of our people, we have taken the liberty to substitute the 24th, hoping that may be a day suited to the convenience of all parties interested. All organizations of miners or mine laborers for purely defensive purposes, and all colleries not organized, are invited to send representatives, who, on proving that they are in active sympathy with our movement, will be entitled to all the privileges accorded to the delegates.

Fellow-working men, it is proposed to inaugurate, at the coming meeting, the means of organizing under the one central head, all the workers in and about the mines, of whom there are so many thousands in the Commonwealth. To this end it will be suggested that our organizer be placed in the field, whose sole duty it shall be to travel from place to place, avoiding no single one where mining is done, presenting to the men, as best he can, the advantages of unionism, explaining the constitution and by-laws of our association, and urging connection with and support of it as the only certain means of elevating the craft and securing its followers against the threatened invasion of its rights by the vast railroad and mining corporations with which miners, more than any other class of working people, are brought into conflict. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have their State canvassers and have reaped such a harvest of success from the seed they have sown, that all who have watched their progress are even anxious to make the trifling expenditure necessary to support one in Pennsylvania. Timely notice of the meeting is thus given, in order that all may have a chance of canvassing the propriety of this mode, and it is hoped that every delegate will come prepared to give expression of the will of his constituency regarding it. Now is the golden hour for work. As a rule, our men are in employ at living, not remunerative wages. The same opportunity may not occur again. Let us have a full meeting: let every miner in the Keystone State be there in person or by representative. All needed information sent on application to

JOHN SINEY, President.
GEO. CORBETT, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A Comparison Between Its Receipts and Those of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

The statement of the gross receipts for 1873 of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, from their line between Buffalo and New York, and those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from their line between Pittsburgh and New York, shows a balance in favor of the latter which is very gratifying. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its management have been unjustly criticised, and this comparison shows the wonderful capacity of the immense property of this company, and the life, energy and public spirit of its administration. The length of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad from Buffalo to New York, and of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad from Pittsburgh, via Philadelphia, to New York, are each about 446 miles. The gross receipts from these lines respectively in 1873, were as follows:

Pennsylvania and New Jersey line.....$33,402,748
New York Central and Hudson.....29,126,851

Difference in favor of Pennsylvania Railroad.....$4,275,897

In these receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are not included those from the Delaware and Raritan and Pennsylvania canals, nor the lines of the Pennsylvania Company west of Pittsburgh, which company, after paying all of the obligations incurred on its account, has earned its dividend, besides leaving a handsome surplus.

THE British Parliament, which has just been dissolved by Queen Victoria at the instance of her premier, was the eighth of her reign, and met on the 10th of December, 1868. It would not have attained the constitutional limits of seven years until 1875, but since 1826 only one Parliament has existed for more than six years. The longest Parliament recorded in English history was that elected in 1691, which existed nearly seventeen years, and the shortest that elected in 1830, which only lasted five months and twenty-six days. The House of Commons now consists of 658 members, of whom 493 are from England and Wales, sixty from Scotland, and 105 from Ireland. The number of electors on the register in June, 1872, was 2,074,059, namely; 2,094,781 in England and Wales, 253,731 in Scotland, and 223,507 in Ireland. Since 1872 all elections for members of Parliament must be by ballot. When the late Parliament met, the liberals had a majority of 112, but the petition of the two great English parties has since been modified by new elections and by grave dissensions among the liberals.

A smart Louisiana boy of eighteen rented a farm of fourteen acres last year, raised on it seven bales of cotton and two hundred bushels of corn and pocketed $697 37 net profits. A still younger boy in the same town, on a rented farm of thirty acres, made $1,106 85 above his expenses.

The Louisiana sugar crop is estimated at 100,000 hogsheads, against 108,520 hogsheads last year—a very poor crop.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly advice made to restore health to consciousness, has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression furrounded, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicinal stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSET

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 31, 1874.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report to Congress, furnishes some very valuable information for the benefit of those who would study the financial question intelligently. In one of these tables he gives, by States, the bank circulation, the amount per capita and the ratio of circulation to wealth to capital previous to the organization of the national banking system, and in 1873. From this we find that the total circulation in Pennsylvania was in 1862 $27,689,504; against $55,781 in 1873; circulation per capita, $9.53 against $11.94; ratio of circulation to wealth, 1.9 per cent. and 1.1 per cent.; ratio of circulation to capital, 58.9 and 69.9 per cent. for those years respectively.

From this, it will be remembered, is without going into consideration the government issues of legal tender notes.

The facts given would seem to be in themselves a refutation of the statements of Senator Sherman, that the wealth of the country has increased in a greater ratio than has the currency—a refutation of the statements of those who talk about the amount of currency *per capita* being the correct standard of its volume, requires further demonstration than the simple fact that no man can set a precise limit to the amount of currency needed, it being governed by the wants of business and industries. And it should be remembered that as we adopted the currency of the commercial world, so we would be a gradual but ultimately larger increase in the circulating medium by an increase of coin. Such a currency being flexible, *its rapidity* of circulation compensates for any deficiency in amount.

When Congress assembled the panic had subsided and gold was working down rapidly to par, but the Secretary commenced inflating with the issues of the "reserve," and Congress seemed to have committed itself to some scheme of increasing the currency; with these facts to work on the market price of gold and speculative stocks immediately advanced and now hold feverish breath, fluctuating up or down as the indications point to inflation or contraction.

A sound business man, in his personal affairs, would first of all begin to rigidly cut down expenses, and there is no reason why the business of the government should not be conducted on the same principle. If it is then found necessary, let us have such inflation as is needed, but of things we should avoid the increase of the debt of the government. The beauty of Mr. Boutwell's plan of paying off debts of the nation before maturity is now apparent, in a depleted treasury and threatened increase of taxation. In announcing a resumption policy, Congress cannot omit to say that it has something that is solid to build on, namely, the large and steady export trade of the country, being $93,000,000 in excess of that of the value of nine months of 1872 for the parallel months of 1873. The United States are a great food-producing nation, and it is the productions of the soil that constitute the bulk of the national exports. The very bushel of our grain which Europe consumes it pays the coin, and it is the same with every bale of cotton, and with an unprecedented export demand for cattle, which is certain to continue through the current year, with reduced domestic prices and a large liquidation of debts Congress will show itself to be unequal to deal with the situation if it does not seize this opportunity to place the currency on a redeemable basis, and to build up the public prosperity on foundations that, so far as human foresight goes, cannot be moved. The United States have remained stride the family of financial nations as long it is prudent or reputable. Resumption on the basis of the Morrill plan is an easy and the way back, when it may resume the race of prosperity and power.

—The following is a copy of the petition against any inflation of the currency which is signed by the leading merchants and bankers of New York and presented to Congress, to which we referred before in brief:

"Your petitioners, bankers, merchants and citizens of the city of New York, respectfully represent that in view with alarm the numerous propositions before Congress for increasing the volume of the currency. They believe that the additional issue of paper money, either directly by the government, or indirectly by the national banks by authority of the government, would be most injurious to the interests of the nation. The country is now suffering, as it has been for the past two years, great loss and inconvenience arising from an irredeemable currency. Values of all kinds of merchandise and other property are constantly fluctuating owing to the constantly changing price of gold, and thus no certain calculations can be made in business. Speculation of all kind is stimulated by the excessive volume of the currency, and the minds of the whole nation are demoralized and rendered unfit for the results of steady industry.

Your petitioners beg leave to represent most earnestly that a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable time is imperatively required by the true interests of the nation, and they most respectfully appreciate the issue of any more currency, such a proceeding would postpone indefinitely a return to a sound financial condition.

Your petitioners therefore pray that no more issues of paper shall take place, and that the greenbacks already issued out of the so-called reserve shall be withdrawn again as speedily as possible. In the present state of the money market the government to obtain whatever money they require as a loan at a low rate of interest, and this, your petitioners respectfully suggest, would be a far better way of obtaining funds than by issuing irredeemable currency.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

January 31, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
old	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
estern Union Tel'gr'h	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
acific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42	42
ama Express						94½
ells-Fargo Express						
merican Express						
nited States Express						
ew York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
rie	49¾	49¾	50¾	50	50¾	50¾
ichigan Central						
ichigan Southern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
linois Central						
leveland & Pittsburgh		97	97	98		
incinnati & Indianapolis						
o Preferred						
ock Island	105	105	105	105	105	105¼
Paul	46¾		46¾			46¾
o Preferred				71		69½
abash	53½	53½	53½	53½	52¾	53
estern Union						
hio and Mississippi	34¾	34	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
hio Pacific	93	93	93	93	93	93
hicago and Alton		116		116		
arlem				124½		124½

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.
S. 6s, 1881	117¾	117¾
S. 6s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118¾
20s, 1862	115	115¾
20s, 1864	116¾	116¾
20s, 1865	117¾	117¾
20s, new	117¾	117¾
20s, 1867	117¾	117¾
20s, 1868	119¾	119¾
5-40s	112¾	112¾
5-40s, coupons	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼
New 5 per cents	112½	
STATE BONDS.		
Tennessee, new	81	
South Carolina, April	15	
Missouri 6s	90	

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¾
Penna. Scrip	92¾
Reading	97¾
United Co.'s N. J.	121¾
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30	90¾
Central Transportation	43
Empire Transportation	60
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	71

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, January 31, 1874.

REMARKS—February takes its place in the calender of months to-morrow, when notwithstanding the predictions of the weather wise prophets, we are of the opinion that "cold fashion winter" will pay us a visit at the close of the short month.

The market closed much as it opened. As a general rule dealers seemed satisfied with the situation, not anticipating a better trade under the circumstances and at this season of the year. The great uncertainty as to the final action of Congress on the all absorbing question of finance has a blighting effect upon trade, at the sooner the seons at Washington let the country know just what they are going to do the better. No prudent business man will risk his fortunes upon such a sea of uncertainty as exists at present.

We are reported an active trade demand for groceries, with the leading staples of coffees and sugars tending upwards.

The grain market shows no change in prices, dealers finding no difficulty in effecting sales, but they all assert that the margin of profit is too small in this market, owing to the rates asked in the West.

Below will be found the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,926	Wheat, sks	320
Corn, sks	702	Rye, sks	1,022
Barley, sks	2,210	Butter, pkgs	33
Oats, sks	1,917	Bacon, tcs	105
Apples, bois	122		

The following table shows the receipts of produce for the week ending Saturday, January 31:

Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Pork	Butter	Bacon pcs
9,182	985	126	2,076	1,860	3,278	1,061	1,986	33	3,130
1,920	250	34	1,267	2,860	3,872	610	1,215	82	2,140
1,400	210		1,200	1,400	1,400	200	1,000	50	1,400
1,115	108		1,256	360	201	171	1,226	21	1,453
1,958	1,176		1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	50	
200	152		200	241	30	121	200	10	
				1,000					
16,375	2,881	160	6,999	7,361	8,781	2,363	6,627	246	8,123
8,036	1,365	200	7,683	7,300	10,242	3,180	6,661	218	15,931

Bacon, 426 tierces; Potatoes, 4,400 bushels.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

Apples—Sales reported at $2 50@4 25 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

Apple Butter—There is a moderate demand at 6@7c ₱ gallon.

Ashes—Soda ash, common, 2½@4c; refined, 5½; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; strength, 5c; black lead, 5c.

Ales—We quote as follows: $8 per bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 per bbl; Bass's English ale, in kinderkins of 22 gals, $12 70@22 54; bbls, 41 gals, $22 95@24 75; hhds, 63 gals, $62 70@66 60; in cases, 4 doz pints, $7 20; Bass's B. B. Youngren's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $7 ₱ doz; Robert Youngren's sparkling ale, $6 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $6 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

Butter—The supply of choice butter is still short of the demand, with sales at 36@38c; solid packed 30@32c; interior 24@27c ₱ doz.

Brooms—No. 1, $2 ₱ doz; No 8, $2 50 ₱ doz; No 4, $3 ₱ doz; No 3, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms $3 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25c@37c ₱ dozen additional.

Banner Baking Powder—½ lb cans ₱ doz at $1 60; ¼ do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 cans $21, 10 lb kits, ₱ lb, 40c.

Canned Goods—Tomatoes 2 lbs cans, ₱ doz, $2; 2 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₱ doz, $3 50; Winslow's corn, $2 25@3 ₱ doz; Portland sugar corn, $2 75 ₱ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ₱ doz $2 25@3 00; 3 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ₱ doz $2 50.

Cheese—We quote as follows: Prime Ohio Factory, 14@15c ₱ lb; in a jobbing way, 15¾@16c; New York Goshen, 15¾@16; Young America 15c; Nutmeg 17c; Ohio Switzer 16½@18c.

Carbon Oil—Sales from store, at works at 12c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance from stores.

Cranberries—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

Concentrated Lye—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

Corn Meal—Sales at $30 ₱ ton for unbolted.

Crackers—Lemon hearts, 11¼c; ginger snaps, 12¾c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¾c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₱ lb.

Cement—Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00; Beeson's Phœnix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 50@5 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

Dried Fruit—Apples, Sales; prime peaches—halves-command 14@16c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 6¾@6¾c ₱ lb.

Eggs—We continue to quote strictly fresh at 22½@25c; pickled 14@15c ₱ dozen.

Fish—No. 1 extra mackerel $35; No. 1 mess mackerel $33; No. 1 shore mackerel $24; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 75; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 mackerel $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No. 3 mackerel $12 50; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring $9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@7 50; large George's cod, in bbls $7 50 @ 100; medium George's cod, in bbls, $6 50 @ 100; red snapper, ₱ box; No. 1 Scale ₱ box.

Feathers—No. 1 78@80c ₱ lb. No. 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

Flour—We have no changes to note in prices; dealers report an active trade demand, and most of them are of the opinion that prices will ere long advance. We quote as follows: St. Louis, $9 50; Family Indiana, $8 75; choice Ohio, $8 25; Minnesota, $7 75; Wisconsin, $7 00@7 25. Rye flour, $5 50. Corn meal, $5 50.

Grease—Sales are reported at as follows: Bone, ₱ lb 6c; ₱ do, ₱ lb 6½c; ₱ do, ₱ lb 7c; kegs, ₱ lb 8c; cans, 5 lb, ₱ doz $2 50.

Groceries—Below we give the ruling rates of the market, a fair trade being reported by leading dealers:

Coffee—Green, choice 34c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 41c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 37c; in bulk, 36½c; Java 45c.

Tea—Young Hyson, 50c@1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder, 70c@$1 25; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong, 25c@80c ₱ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₱ lb; Stockton, 25c@30c at $1 40@1 60.

Sugars—Standard Ex C, 10¾c; Standard B, 10¾c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 69c, and scarce; cod crop, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amer, 60@65c; lower grades, 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9¾@10c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7@8c.

Grain—The stock of wheat is reported light, the mills holding the bulk of it, and then not overstocked; we quote red winter, choice, $1 60@1 65; good white $1 70@1 75 ₱ bushel. Spring wheat is gradually working its way into this market, which, on account of its low price, is used to some extent by country millers. But we are assured that our city mills use nothing but choice white, red and amber winter wheats; hence their stands of 1873 may at all times be relied upon. Oats—The market remains firm at 45@46c for car lots. Rye is better demand, with sales at 72@74c; shelled 73@75c for new, old being held at 80@c higher. Rye—The receipts are on the increase, but the demand is light, and the market nominal at 98c@$1 ₱ bush. Barley—nominally at $1 56@1 60 ₱ bush, as to quality.

Honey—Choice comb, new, 25c ₱ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

Hominy—Sales at $4 75@5 25 ₱ bbl.

Hops—1873's 48@50c ₱ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 15@19c.

Hay—Baled on wharf and track, $18@22 ₱ ton; loose on wagon $16@18.

Onions—Sales at $6@7 50 per bbl. the latter for silver skins.

Lard Oil—Winter strained 80c ₱ gallon; fall 75c.

Peas—$1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

Poultry—Dressed chickens 10@13c ₱ lb; turkeys 14@15 ₱ lb.

Potatoes—Prime peachblows quoted at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1 12@1 15 on track.

Rosin—No. 1 WW Polish—Sales steady and increasing; retail dealers supplied at $4 ₱ gross.

Salt—By the car load $1 60 ₱ bbl; in a jobbing way $1 85 ₱ bbl.

Rags—2½@3c ₱ lb, as to quality.

Seeds—Timothy sells $5 25@5 40; timothy seed $3 50@3 75; hay seed $1 85@1 90. Flax seed $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Tallow—Quoted at 6½@7c.

Whisky—It ghwines $1 02@1 05 ₱ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, February 2, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, January 26	6,950		314
Tuesday, January 27	7,397		1,754
Wednesday, January 28	7,177		
Thursday, January 29	5,780		
Friday, January 30	5,071		
Saturday, January 31	5,416		
Total for week	40,891		2,068
Since January 1	114,094	3,133	9,669
To January 31, 1874	155,885	3,133	12,037
Same time 1873	119,549	2,998	23,186
Same time 1872	93,945	5,174	48,415
Same time 1871	58,347	8,606	24,729
Same time 1870	56,091	6,575	36,039
Same time 1869	61,417	3,397	22,464
Same time 1868	118,754	20,210	25,088

The market for the most part of the week was moderately fair, with a good demand for the raw material; there has been a slight decline in prices during a portion of the time, but still prices at Parker's are fully five cents per barrel higher than at the date of our last general review. The receipts of crude continue large, for the week exceeding 40,000 barrels, from all of which refined under concessions in order to effect sales. Refined—The shipments East were unusually light, for the week only reaching 2,068 barrels, a large falling off as compared with previous years.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, bbls	37,154	40,891

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past ten years:

From January 1 to January 31, 1874	155,885
Same time 1873	119,549
Same time 1872	93,945
Same time 1871	58,347
Same time 1870	56,091
Same time 1869	61,417
Same time 1868	118,754
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	48,191
Same time 1865	4,700

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	667	2,068
Allegheny Valley Railroad		
Total	667	2,068

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January to date:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
P. R. R.	2,068	5,575	8,605	5,114	2,993
A. V. R. R.	2,068	26,702	24,729	48,415	23,156
Total	4,136	32,277	33,325	53,529	26,154

Saturday.

The market was quiet; there was no let down in prices. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union	$1 60
1,000 bbls United	1 52½
1,000 bbls United	1 50

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet. Sales were made at the works, free on cars, at 12c per gallon.

Philadelphia—Steady at 13¾@13¾c; February 13¾, also, March 14¼@14¾c, April 14¾@15c.

New York—Market firm; spot 14¾@14½c, last half February 15c.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady with fair demand; city $1 90, country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—The "Courier" says: The market was very quiet the past week. Buying was confined to small parcels. Shipping was light, with few sellers. Sales:

1,000 bbls, Union, Parker's spot	$1 60
1,000 bbls, United	1 52½
1,000 bbls, United	1 50
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	65
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	67½
600 bbls, upper road, spot	65
500 bbls, upper road, spot	65
700 bbls, upper road, spot	1 62½
400 bbls, upper road, spot	1 60

NEW YORK, January 31—closing 30.—No important change in prices; holders are firm and moderate inquiry from shippers. Crude in bulk 6½c, refined 14¾@14¾c, short delivery; 14¾c 90d, last half February; 15c bid March; sales 5,000 bbls refined, in bulk at 15c; 3,000 bbls refined, deliverable middle of February, 14½c; 10,000 bbls, March, 15c. Cases 19½ 20c. Naphtha 8½@8¾c. Fuller's refined firmer at 14¾c; 7,000 bbls refined, April, 15a15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31—Market steady; S W 13¾a13¾c; crude 6¾@6½c; cases 18½c; sales none. Futures: February, 13¾a14c; March 14¾a14½c; April, 14¾a15c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 31.—Market very quiet and firm at $1 80a1 45.

TIMOTHY, January 31.—Market very irregular, $1 60 asked; buyers and sellers wide apart in their views.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—Market ruling at $1 62½ at 67.

OIL CITY, January 31.—Market quiet at $1 55.

PARKER'S, January 31.—Market quiet; Union $1 55; Other lines $1 45a1 50.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stephenson	Fairview O W	599
T Irvine	Standard O W	779
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	2,167
Bushnell	Standard O W	547
Fisher Bros	From Cline Farm	474

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Bbls	Bbls.
Fairview O W	599 Brilliant O W	2,167
Standard O W	1,317 By river	16,200
Iron City O W	474 Parkersburg	5,000
Total	25,717	

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring, B & Co, Phila	619

HOP MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 31.—The better grades are in favor at full prices, but other kinds are quiet. We quote:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice	39@45c
Americans, 1873's, poor to fair	12@25c
Americans, 1872's, yearlings and olds	20@30c
Californians, 1873's	40@44c
English, 1873's	23@37c
Bavarians, 1873's	39@45c

NEW YORK.

January 31.—The market remains very quiet, with no sales of any amount. Holders are generally more anxious to realize. The stock of really good grades is light. The following is from Emmet Wells's circular of 29th inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	549
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	14,573
Total receipts for same period in 1872	15,567
Imports for the week	252
Total imports since September 1, 1873	10,952
Total imports for same period, 1873	17,035

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 31.—There has been only a moderate business the past three days, but dealers are confident, and express their willingness to hold, rather than lower, their views. The Boston market is reported as active, with sales of 700 bales Cape at 36@38½c; and 200,000 lbs XX Ohio fleece at a private price. The sales here comprise 80,000 lbs Australian at 49½ 52c; 30 bales cape, 50½c; 600 lbs Donskoi, 39c; 200 bales Oregon, 35a42½c; 23,000 lbs X and super pulled, 47½a50c; 4,000 lbs black do, 37½c; 1,000 lbs fall California, 36c; 37,000 lbs burry do, 21½a42c; 10,000 lbs scoured do, 73a75c; 60 bales do lambs, 23½c; 45,000 lbs X and above Ohio fleece, 52a54c; 15,000 lbs do western do, 52c; 4,000 lbs scoured domestic, 85c; 1,000 lbs do delaine, 75c; 28,000 lbs Texas, 22a36c; 3,000 lbs Buenos Ayres, 42c. Shipping List.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 31.—There is nothing doing in Scotch pig except the movement of small parcels from yard; the inquiry is light, and at ruling prices there is no disposition to purchase except for present wants. We do not vary our quotations, and for large parcels they would no doubt be shaded, therefore, pig is quiet. At present prices, we understand that No. 2 and Gray Forge are selling below cost of production. The reluctance of makers to sell for future delivery, and the disinclination of buyers to contract, still continues, and have the tendency to restrict business. The trade, however, say that this cannot continue a great while longer, and that purchasers will no doubt be compelled to enter the market before a great length of time; there is more inquiry now than for some months, do not anticipate any considerable advance on the present ruling rates. We hear sales of 5,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Aberdown, for cash and 60 days. Also, 2,052 tons, 1,256 tierces; bacon, 691 casks; hams, sugar cured, 725 tierces, lights, 82 tierces; lard, 1,447 meats 956 casks; flour, 79,635 bbls; cornmeal, 5,717 bbls.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 31.—Cattle—Receipts 927 head. Market dull and nothing doing in shipping grades, for which prices are weak; few lots stockers sold at $3 25a4 25; cows $2a3 50. Shipments 1,900 head.

Hogs—Receipts 9,478 head. Market fairly active and firm for good, which range $5 15a5 80 for fair to choice. Shipments 10,460 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market quiet, firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Grain quiet at 15½c. Flour quiet at $6 90a7 10. Wheat quiet at $1 45a1 59. Corn quiet at 59a60c. Oats quiet at 45a48c. Rye firm at 90c. Barley active and firmer. Provisions nominally unchanged at $15 12a15 50. Lard quiet; prime steam 8¾c; kettle 9¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib 8c; clear 8½@8¾c. Bacon quiet at 7¾a8¾@9c. Hogs quiet; light $5 50a5 60; heavy $5 35a5 60. Whisky firm at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Business quiet to-day, with agents and jobbers alike. Market for cotton goods rules steady and prices firm. Woolen and shirtings advanced to 19c. Prints and shirtings in fair request. Pacific and Dunnel prints reduced to 10c. Quiet for dress goods in moderate demand. Woolen goods quiet, except fine cassimeres and worsted coatings.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Market quiet; sales 5,150 bales; good ordinary 12¾c; low middling 13¾a14c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾a15¾c; middling to strict middling 15¾a16c; good middling 17¾a17¾c. Receipts 5,697 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,757 bales, to coast 4,035 bales, to continent 5,776 bales; stock 231,732 bales; unsold 182,599 bales.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, January 31.—Transactions in wool very large the past week; sales 1,785,300 lbs; with 1,500,000 were domestic. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium extra and double extra 51a56c; Michigan 50a53½c; Wisconsin, 50a53c. New York 48a51c. Combing fleece 55a58c; tub 56a58c; scoured 60a61; saxony fine and extra pulled 60a65c; combs 60a62c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 31.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat—No 1 white Michigan $1 57; amber $1 cash; 49½; No 1 red $1 56; No 2 $1 49. Corn quiet; high mixed cash and seller February 66½c; seller March 61¾c; seller April 63½c; seller May 65½c. Oats dull and lower; 40½c for new. Rye firm at 85c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2, $1 35.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a13¾c. Flour quiet at $6 50@8 00. Wheat quiet at 1 25@1 35. Corn steady at 50c. Oats steady at 50c. Provisions steady. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 7c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c. Whisky steady at $1.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 31.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and better; old mixed 71a72c; new do, 67a68c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State 50c; white 51c; No. 2, 48c. Petroleum firm with upward tendency and unchanged.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Copper steady; Ingot lake firm at 24½a25½c cash. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $41a43; American $29a36. Bar quiet and unchanged. Russia sheet 16¾a17½c, gold. Nails steady; cut $4 50a4 70; clinch $5 50a5 75.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 12¾a13½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 52c. Oats dull at 55@60c. Bulkmeats and lard quiet and unchanged.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, January 31.—Total number of hogs packed here the present season 1,377,577, against 1,685,695 for same period last season.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 31.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats dull; State 51c. Barley firm; Canada $2.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS!

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1826.

SAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory LIVERPOOL STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

A. F. PEARS, JR. H. H. CAMPBELL. R. H. SAKEWELL, JR. J. W. PAUL.

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Successors to Waring & King,

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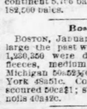

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Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seed, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruit, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at or 111¾.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1874.

Specie shipments for the week $297,491, principally silver bars. Imports for the week—dry goods $2,727,256; general merchandise $3,156,722. Treasury disbursements $171,000. Customs receipts $427,000. The total imports for the month of January show a decrease from the corresponding month of last year of ten and three-quarter millions, and a like comparison in produce exports shows an increase of three and one-half millions.

MONEY

closed easy at 4 per cent. Discounts 5 per cent.

STERLING

dull at 9¾ 83¾ for sixty days, and $4 85¾@4 87 for sight.

GOLD

steady at 111¾@111¾, closing at 111¾. Carrying rates 2@7. Clearings $33,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

strong and considerable doing.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	5-20s, '67	117¾
5-20s, '62	114¾	5-20s, '68	117¾
5-20s, '64	114¾	5-20s, '65	117¾
5-20s, '65	117¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, '65, new	116¾	Currency 6's	114¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and steady.

Missouri	99¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, old	81	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	81	North Carolina, new, 18	
Virginia, new	43		

STOCKS

strong in early day, but reacted at second call, with a decline of ¼a1, and closed steadier slightly above the lowest point of the day. Sales reported for 24 hours two o'clock 159,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 23,000 Union Pacific, 6,500 Wabash, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Ohios, 12,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, and 9,000 Erie.

Canton	75¾	Paul preferred	71
W. U. Telegraph	55¾	Toledo & Wabash	52¾
Quicksilver	29¾	Do preferred	70
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	91¾
Fargo	72	Terre Haute	14
American Express	53¾	Do preferred	40
U. S. Express	69¾	Chicago and Alton	103
Pacific Mail	41	Do preferred	110
New York Central	103	Ohio and Mississippi	34¼
Erie	50¾	Do preferred	76¾
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	106
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	92¾
Do preferred	119	Panama	31¾
Michigan Central	94¾	Illinois Central	101¾
Pittsburgh	83	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwest	58¾	Central Pacific bonds	95
Do preferred	71¾	Pacific mail bonds	93¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hartford and Erie	2¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	Delaware and Lack	96¾
St. Paul	46¾	Bankers' bills	9 84

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Manhattan	February 3	Liverpool.
C. E. Funch	February 3	Antwerp.
Atyasenia	February 4	Liverpool.
Denmark	February 4	London.
Trinacria	February 4	Glasgow.
Arragonia	February 5	Bristol.
Westphalia	February 5	Hamburg.
Amerique	February 7	France.
Spain	February 7	Liverpool.
California	February 7	Glasgow.
Java	February 7	Bristol.
Mosel	February 7	Bremen.
City of Chester	February 7	Liverpool.
Baltic	February 7	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	February 7	Liverpool.
Egypt	February 10	Hamburg.
Minnesota	February 10	Liverpool.
Periere	February 10	France.
Palmyra	February 11	Liverpool.
Italia	February 11	Glasgow.
Canada	February 11	Liverpool.
Australia	February 14	Glasgow.
City of New York	February 14	Liverpool.
Oceanic	February 14	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	February 18	Glasgow.
Pommerania	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Egypt	February 21	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	February 21	Glasgow.
Great Western	February 21	Bristol.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	February 24	Liverpool.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.

CITY MATTERS.

Robbery on the Hill.

At an early hour on Sabbath morning some thief or thieves broke into the saloon of Hugh Martin, on Wylie avenue, above Roberts street, and stole a quantity of small change in the till. About the same time, it is supposed, freebooters attempted to enter the tavern of Dan McBride, but made too much noise and were scared away. No one.

The People's Savings Bank.

Elsewhere will be found the statement of the condition of the People's Savings Bank, on the 31st of January, 1874. By comparing this statement with that of July last, we find that the cash on hand has increased from $66,497 57 to $193,940 84; and the deposit account from $510,212 20 to $674,918 07. The statement shows the affairs of the bank to be in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Strike of Laborers.

On Saturday morning the workingmen, employed at Duquesne depot (P. R. R.) at the foot of Liberty avenue, struck in consequence of their wages having been reduced from $1 50 to $1 25. The men were formerly paid $1 75, but some weeks ago their wages were reduced to $1 50. They agreed to this reduction, but refused to work for $1 25. Steps are being taken to fill their places.

Freight Car Thieves.

Some thief or thieves—there appears to be a gang of them—broke open a freight car standing at the Nixon street crossing, some time during Saturday night or Sunday morning, and stole a quantity of goods, the value of which has not been ascertained. This is supposed to be the same gang that committed a similar depredation a few days ago. It may yet be necessary to station a watchman in that locality.

The Missing Found.

Frank Bonner, a young man whose parents reside in Blairsville, left his home on January 18th inst., and his people after anxiously searching for him, and advertising the fact of his disappearance far and wide finally came to the conclusion that he had been foully dealt with. At the close of last week, his mother received a letter from him, dated at a point near Philadelphia, stating that he was "alive and well," and had secured employment. He gave no reason for his long silence or absence.

Returns of Ward Taxables.

Up to Saturday evening City Clerk Morrow had received only the following returns of taxables from the Assessors of the wards named:

	No. Taxables
Fifth ward	613
Eighth ward	1,159
Eleventh ward	1,068
Twenty-sixth ward	1,294
Twenty-seventh ward	768
Thirty-sixth ward	497

Board of Health Statistics.

Elsewhere we present brief abstracts from the annual reports of Cronby Gray, Health Officer, and Dr. Shively, Physician to the Board. The reports are especially full and interesting, and the tables of the Board and the vital statistics of the year. These are by far the fullest details from this department we have ever had, are almost handsomely printed in pamphlet form for record and distribution in other cities. Dr. Snively calls attention to the need of more clerks in the Health Office, with a view to a fuller collection of statistics, and we can indorse his recommendation.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Commencing to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, the second session of the Allegheny District Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held in Arch street Church, Allegheny, J. A. Miller, pastor. Rev. J. L. Deens, of New Brighton, will deliver an address at the morning session on "How to make the most out of a district conference," and Hon. J. W. F. White will deliver an address in the afternoon on "How best to utilize the local ministry." Members of the conference and other persons interested are requested to send their names to Rev. James A. Miller, Allegheny City, that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

The Councilsville Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Councilsville Railroad met on Friday, at Bridgeport, Pa., and approved the annual report of the President, which was presented. It will be submitted at the annual meeting of stockholders on Thursday next. From this report it appears that the railroad is in admirable working condition, and its business never was more flourishing. Large sums of money have been distributed during the past year in sloping the sides of cuts, etc., to avoid land slides and expedite the speed and ensure the safety of trains, and the judicious expenditure of this nature is being proven by the rapid and heavy increase in travel.

The Inspection of Milk.

In his annual report the Meat and Milk Inspector, Mr. Lindsay, calls attention to the importance of the duties devolving upon him regarding the inspection of milk, and to make the office effective for public good recommends that the health inspector of the lower districts be empowered to test the incoming fluid. Mr. Lindsay states that he has found dairies actually filthy, and others as in the business so flithy that they would use buckets and other vessels in such condition as not to be fit for hogs to feed from. He states that in one place he detected a man scraping chalk into warm water, but we regret to say that an admonition was all the swindler got.

Certainly such good use can be made for public in this milk inspection business if it is properly attended to.

Iron and Nails.

At a meeting of the Western Iron and Nail Manufacturers, held last week, at which there was a large attendance, the rates for nails were advanced to twelve and a half cents per keg. The discussion on the iron trade was very general and embraced a review of the business during the past dull season. Although one and three-tenths below the last year's rates, the demand is about the same, with pig iron five dollars per ton higher. It was deemed advisable to allow trade matters to remain unchanged. To advance the rates on merchant iron would be to encourage the advance on pig iron, which would also justify the puddlers in asking for an advance in wages, so that the stock of iron in the hands of dealers is very light, the financial condition of the country would not permit of another advance. A general advance seems likely.

Th. Nast.

Mr. Th. Nast, the inimitable and irrepressible cartoonist, whose fame as a caricaturist is world-wide, will lecture to-morrow evening in Library Hall under the auspices of the Juvenile Library Association. Any who desire to enjoy a witty and humorous entertainment, and witness the magic touch of an artist's pencil who is a master in his profession, will be present. Mr. Nast will give a succinct history of the art of caricaturing, and illustrate every subject he may introduce by an impromptu sketch. We understand that he draws caricature pictures of himself, and illustrates his entrance on his professional career as an artist in a very humorous manner. We are of the opinion that the Lecture Committee will not be able to accommodate one half of the people who desire to see and hear Mr. Nast. In order to enjoy his sketches, it will be necessary to be provided with opera-glasses.

The Fortification Claims.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* must have its say on every topic started. And here is its opinion concerning the petition from some of our citizens, recently laid before the Senate of the United States:

When Gen. Lee was saunteringaround in Pennsylvania, ten years ago last summer, Pittsburgh got "scary" and threw up some earthworks and other fortifications, to stop him if he should try to get into the county city. The rumor was given some hundreds of miles, but the thrifty citizens have had the cheek to ask the government to pay for the fortifications they erected to keep them off, and their claim, rejected over and over again, has just been pressed to Congress again. If this sort of thing is not a success, Chicago thinks it will be in order for her to file a little bill for the cost of suppressing the fire-fiend in connection with the late fire; as her fright was better founded, and the government, since it established the fire service, remotely responsible for the conspiracy.

Exciting Contest at a Fair.

One of the most animated contests, which have lately taken place, closed on Friday night at St. Mary's Church Fair, Lawrenceville. Some weeks ago the numerous friends of Mr. T. C. Fogarty, the well known merchant of Liberty street had persuaded him to enter the lists with Mr. Dunn, the equally well known confectioner, in the contest for a elegant set of silver-mounted harness. Up to Friday evening Mr. Dunn had maintained the lead, and had polled such a large vote that his friends were thoroughly sanguine. On Friday night, however, the ladies turned, Mr. F.'s friends came gallantly to the rescue, and succeeded in securing for him the coveted prize by a most handsome majority. The vote at the close stood as follows: Mr. Fogarty, 5,170; Mr. Dunn, 3,740. At the rate of five votes for one dollar, the contribution to the fair on the part of Mr. Fogarty's friends would amount to $1,034, and on the part of Mr. Dunn, $748. As the harness is valued at $125, the church, for whose benefit the fair was held, netted quite a handsome sum. Mr. F. highly deserves the honor he has won.

Change in Railroad Schedules.

As announced elsewhere, a new time table goes into effect to-day on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. Under the new schedule three passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Monongahela City. The mail will leave the South Side depot at 8:45 A. M.; the Monongahela accommodation at 11 A. M.; express at 4 P. M.; the Homestead accommodation will leave at 6:15 P. M.; Elizabeth accommodation at 6:15 P. M.; church train 1 P. M. The trains will arrive at the South Side depot as follows: Homestead accommodation, 6:35 A. M.; Elizabeth accommodation, 8:35 A. M.; express, 10:20 A. M.; mail, 1:05 P. M.; freight and accommodation, 5:35; church train, 10:20 A. M.

Important changes of schedule are also announced to go into effect on the Allegheny Valley Railroad from and after to-day. The Kittanning Accommodation in place of Soda Mills leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M., arrives at 5:45 P. M. The Titusville express instead of night express, leaves at 9 P. M., arrives at 2:40 P. M. The Buffalo express in place of Brady's Bend accommodation, connects at Red Bank Junction with train from Pittsburgh for Brookville and intermediate stations on the Eastern extension.

Fun in Court.

The members of the bar enjoyed some rare sport Saturday morning, in the District Court room, on the occasion of the appearance of "Commodore" Cochran for a rule on the members of the entire bar, to show cause why they should not take an oath to support the new Constitution—that instrument requiring "all State and Judicial officers" to take the oath within one month after its adoption. Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White presided. The Commodore made a lengthy speech, in his characteristic style, the burden of which was to establish the fact that attorneys were judicial officers. Reduced to a syllogism, his argument was this: An attorney is an officer of the Court; the Court is a ministerial officer; therefore he must be a judicial officer. Authorities were cited which exhibited a research from the days of Justinian and his Institutes down to the latest P. F. Smith's reports. There seemed to be no case from the conclusion that attorneys were judicial officers. The Commodore having finished his argument the Court stated that it would hear any member of the bar who might desire to speak in opposition to the rule, C. W. Robb, Esq., made an exceedingly funny little speech, interspersed with illustrative anecdotes, which excited roars of laughter. Other members indulged in sly thrusts at the Commodore, and altogether, the affair was exceedingly ludicrous. At the conclusion, the Court decided that, inasmuch as every member of the bar had already taken an oath to "support the Constitution of the State," it was unnecessary to exact them again. There was no objection to Mr. Cochran, if he was conscientious in the matter, taking the oath and filing it, but the Court did not show cause why he should, and so the matter ended.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The second term of the Pittsburgh Female College opens to-day, under highly favorable auspices. Under Dr. I. C. Pershing's most efficient control and guidance, this has come to be one of the very best educational institutions in the United States. And its popularity has kept pace with its improvements made, until now it requires the whole of the large buildings provided to accommodate the pupils sent hither from nearly every State and Territory of the Union. The Faculty is very large, embracing able teachers in every branch. The Conservatory of Music, a feature recently added, affords the best possible facilities for acquiring a finished musical education.

Pupils may enter at any time, but it is preferable they should commence at the beginning of the

THE ALLEGED POISONING.

Further Preliminary Hearing

The Analysis by Prof. Wuth.

A Large Amount of Arsenic Found.

Another Physician's Testimony—Other Fatal Consequences After Using the Magnesia—Fu ther Adjournment of the Case.

According to adjournment, a further hearing was had before Acting Mayor Butler in the case of Dr. William Smith, charged with the murder by poison of little Mary Broad. The testimony adduced was as follows:

THE DEATH OF MR M'DONALD.

MRS. McDonald, sworn—I live in Temperanceville; I am the widow of the deceased Mr. McDonald; on Wednesday morning after my husband's illness the doctor told me to give the patient a teaspoonful of Husband's Magnesia; I got a bottle of it from the doctor's office the same morning; the dose was given between ten and eleven o'clock; shortly after he commenced to throw up; before taking it he had complained of a dizziness in the head; he died at about seven o'clock that evening; as near as I can tell he threw up only about twice; the bottle was taken off the mantel and put in the cupboard down stairs; nothing more was done with it until my grandson took sick; I gave him a dose of it the night before he died; I do not know what was quantity was in the bottle when I gave the boy a dose.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S SICKNESS.

On that evening the boy told the doctor that his little sister was very sick; he said that he thought it was worms, and gave her a powder; in the morning he gave her a dose of magnesia; the doors of the cupboard were kept closed all the time; there was nothing in there but empty medicine bottles; nobody went near the cupboard but myself; myself and husband lived on the hill about thirty years; my husband was sixty-six years of age when he died; he was ill the week before he took the magnesia; complained of a pain in his side, and latterly saying that his stomach was out of order; the week before he took sick me and my husband met the doctor in his carriage; I asked him what I could give him for relief. The doctor recommended a little oil, but my husband said that oil hurt him, and that he did not want to take it. The Dr. then recommended magnesia and advised me to go to the drug store and procure some; I told him that I did not want to go to the drug store, and he then gave me a bottle of magnesia himself; I paid him for it; when my little grand-daughter took sick the doctor recommended oil; when the little boy, who went after him, said that it hurt his sister to take oil, the doctor recommended magnesia; the bottle stood in the cupboard two weeks, the time between the death of my husband and the death of my grandaughter.

DR. GRAHAM TESTIFIES—SCIENTIFIC OPINION.

Dr. Graham was here called. He testified that he knew Asa Broad, but had never attended the family professionally. Assisted Dr. Hays in making a post mortem examination, and found portions of the stomach discolored, black spots being discovered in the walls of the stomach; he first opened the stomach and found them to contain a large amount of poison; cannot say whether the poison was given to cause the death of the child.

Post-examined—In making the test I took a portion of the contents as well as a portion of the walls of the stomach; Dr. Hays called two or three times once to learn the symptoms of the case, and once when I was not at home; my process of examination does not enable me to determine whether the poison was taken in solid quantities or in liquid; there was not much fluid in the stomach; and more than an ounce and a half of solid matter; the inner wall of the stomach showed no unusual inflamation when examined; so far as my present examination has shown, I would not be prepared to say whether arsenic was obtained from the contents of the stomach or from the inner membrane as the estimate given as to the amount of arsenic in the stomach is built upon the proposition taken by certain authorities; have seen cases where the poison did not inflame the stomach; there were three days intervening between the death of the child until the examination of the stomach. If the poison was taken in solids the stomach would be found to be more inflamed than if taken in liquids. The solids having a tendency to seek the walls of the stomach, whereas the liquids passed off with the bowels.

Here the case was rested to be taken up again this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Pledges of Candidates—The Meeting of the Conventions Changed to Monday, 19th

Saturday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee was held at Lincoln Club Rooms, Captain R. C. Elliott in the chair, and M. F. Egan Secretary.

Mr. C. S. Petterson, a member of the committee appointed to procure rooms for holding the conventions, reported that they had selected old City Hall for holding the Mayor's Convention; Select Council Chamber for the Controller's Convention, and Common Council Chamber for the Treasurer's Convention. Report adopted.

PLEDGES OF CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

The secretary then read the following communications:

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To Robert Elliott, Chairman Republican Executive Committee:

SIR—I propose to abide by the decision of the coming convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Yours respectfully,

WM. C. MCCARTHY.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the President and Members of the Republican City Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby agree to abide by the decision of the Mayoralty convention, and support the nominee. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. BUTLER.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Republican City Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN: As a candidate for Mayor, I hereby pledge myself to abide by the decision of the Republican Convention to meet on the 9th prox., and in no event become an independent candidate for the same. Respectfully submitted,

DAVID KIRK.

[Dr. Gross had inadvertently omitted to send in his pledge, but on the day he handed the following to the Secretary:]

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

R. C. Elliott, Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—When the resolution of your committee was passed relative to the pledges of candidates, I had not expected that my name would be before the Convention. But having since, in response to a numerously signed petition of my fellow citizens, consented that my name might be used as a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, I, of course, pledge myself to abide by the decision of the Convention, in conformity with the rule adopted by your committee.

Very respectfully, A. H. GROSS.

FROM THE CANDIDATE FOR CONTROLLER.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of your committee of January 26, 1874, I hereby pledge myself to abide by the action of the nominating convention, to which I propose to offer myself as a candidate for the office of City Controller. I may add that I hereby feel in honor bound to do so, even if no such pledge were required.

Very respectfully, R. M. SNODGRASS.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874

To the Republican City Executive Committee:

GENTS:—As a candidate for City Controller I pledge myself to abide by the action of the Republican convention.

Very respectfully, CHARLES P. DUFF.

FROM THE CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874,

R. C. Elliott, Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby notified that I am a candidate for nomination for the position of City Treasurer by the Republican convention to be held on the 9th prox. I will abide by the result, and support the nominations made by the republican convention to be held on that date.

Respectfully submitted, C. L. MAGEE.

CHANGING THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Chalmers, the committee reconsidered the resolution calling the conventions to assemble on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and moved that the conventions meet on Monday, the 9th, which was agreed to unanimously.

THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

The Chairman stated that some misunderstanding existed as to the number of delegates to be chosen. Under the resolution as adopted, "one delegate from each election precinct" was authorized to be chosen to each convention.

Some of the members thought it unfair to give two delegates to a precinct, little over 200 precincts, while others not so divided, although much larger in population, had but one delegate. However, no motion was made on the subject.

The committee then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

It Receives a Back-set from Judge Stowe—The Court Refuses to Order the Sheriff to Issue a Proclamation.

On Friday, City Clerk Morrow addressed a communication to Sheriff Hare, calling his attention to Section 15 of Article II of the new City Charter, which makes it the duty of the Sheriff to issue his proclamation for the October election to be held under the charter. Sheriff Hare submitted the communication to the County Solicitor, S. H. Geyer, Esq., for consideration. Saturday morning Mr. Geyer appeared before Judge Stowe, of the court of Common Pleas, and read the section referred to, as follows:

"Section 15. That the Sheriff of Allegheny county, in his annual proclamation prior to the October election, in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and in a proclamation to be issued prior to the election in December thereafter, he and he is hereby required to give notice, in such form as may be prescribed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to the qualified electors within the districts described and mentioned in the first section of this Act, of such elections to be held, and the offices and number of persons to be voted for under and by virtue of the provisions hereof. At all subsequent elections the Mayor of the city shall issue his proclamation in such form as may be prescribed by ordinance or other law of the city."

The gentleman then asked the court what action it would take, or what order it would issue in the premises.

Judge Stowe stated that the court would not take any action whatever, as it held that the Sheriff was not the proper officer to issue such a proclamation, and intimated, although the opinion was not expressed in definite terms, that he considered the charter null and void, as it was signed on the 1st, while the Constitution went into effect on the 1st of January.

This intimation was given merely on a hurried examination of the question. The court, however, refused to prescribe any form for the official notice of the election, and the matter, accordingly declined to take any action in reference to the charter election.

It would perhaps be improper to anticipate any opinion of the Court up n a question not directly before it; but the remarks of Judge Stowe, and his refusal to make the order asked for, indicate pretty clearly that the charter would stand but a poor chance if its validity were squarely brought in question.

In connection with this action of Judge Stowe, may be mentioned the significant fact that Attorney General Dimmick informed City Attorney Bigelow, within the past three days, that he considered the charter invalid, and would give an opinion to that effect in writing, if desired. There is a very decided conviction among many members of Councils, and others, that the proper course would be to ask the Legislature to repeal the charter.

Serious Accident.

On Saturday evening a boy named Mullen fell through the trestle work on the Little Saw Mill Run railroad, near the upple, receiving injuries which the physicians consider dangerous. When taken up he was insensible.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Health Officer's Annual Report—Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Pittsburgh held on Saturday afternoon, the annual report of the Health Officer, Crosby Gray, for the year 1873, was read and approved. The report contains some very interesting statistics of which a summary is given below.

BIRTHS.

The births for the year were as follows:

First quarter, ending March 31	1,331
Second quarter, ending June 30	1,145
Third quarter, ending September 30	1,401
Fourth quarter, ending December 31	1,299
Total	5,175

Of this number the Twenty-second ward contributed the least—only reaching a total of 31—while the greatest number was from the Tenth ward, with a score of 344. The colored portion of our population was increased by the addition of 92—46 girls and 46 boys; the white community supplied 2,706 boys and 2,376 girls—which shows that the males still preponderate.

THE DEATHS.

The death returns are as follows:

First quarter, ending March 31	721
Second quarter, ending June 30	828
Third quarter, ending September 30	1,178
Fourth quarter, ending December 31	768
Total	3,519
Births over deaths	1,656

Following is a

COMPARISON OF MORTALITY

of important cities for the year 1873:

	Population.	Number of deaths.	Deaths per 1,000
Pittsburgh	133,000	3,519	26.46
New York	1,000,000	29,084	29.08
Brooklyn	450,000	10,961	24.31
Philadelphia	750,000	16,776	22.3
St. Louis	450,000	8,548	19.00
Baltimore	309,000	7,588	25.12
Boston	275,000	7,869	28.61
Chicago		6,648	
New Orleans	200,000	7,505	37.52
San Francisco	188,000	3,641	19.36

SOCIAL CONDITION.

The social condition of those who died is given as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	1,323	1,112	2,465
Married	438	427	865
Widows	..	110	110
Widowers	42	..	42
Unknown	21	16	37
Total	1,854	1,665	3,519

THE MARRIAGES

during the year were considerable in number:

First quarter, ending March 31	393
Second quarter, ending June 30	501
Third quarter, ending September 30	473
Fourth quarter, ending December 30	410
Total	1,782

AGES WHEN MARRIED.

	Men.	Women.
Under 20 years	12	420
20 to 25	718	843
25 to 30	595	285
30 to 35	296	107
35 to 40	102	50
40 to 45	53	38
45 to 50	34	20
50 to 55	9	9
55 to 60	4	2
60 to 65	9	2
65 to 70	2	0
70 to 75	2	0
Not given	1	2
Total	1,782	1,782

The couples married in Roman Catholic edifices are, in point of numbers, much ahead of those married in other places of worship—their record being 535. The nearest approach to that numbering is the Methodists, with 252. The marriages under civil auspices foot up 372. The ages of the various parties contracting marriage are exhibited, and it may be interesting to know that thirteen men (or boys) and 420 girls under twenty years of age, rushed into wedlock. Between the ages of 20 and 30, 595 men and 285 women embarked in the same enterprise. That being apparently the golden, or green age, for matrimonial ventures. Towards the age of 40 onward to a hundred, a marked falling off is observable—only twenty-two men and nine women venturing on the experiment between the ages of 50 and 55; and two men only had the courage to wed whose ages were marked in the register "70 to 75."

Pittsburgh does not appear to be remarkably healthy, its average mortality for the year 1873, whereas that of St. Louis is only 19. The highest mortality recorded is that of Paris, which, during the siege, was 42.3; and next to it Havana, with a yearly average of 45.5.

The Health Officer reports 6,326 nuisances abated during the year, being an increase of 1,491 over the previous year. The number of cess-pools cleaned during the year was 2,157, being over 500 more than previous year of 712. There were 47 suits brought for maintaining nuisances of which fines were imposed in 43 cases. The office issued 9 warrants, received 22, remitted by the Board 3, appealed to court 3, leaving judgments entered 9. The office issued 1,000 and permits to clean cess pools were: Fines $398 91; permits $1,915; total $2,241 91; office expenditures $247 40; leaving balance paid to treasurer $1,994 51.

The report of Health Officer Gray is very full and complete, and when printed in pamphlet form will be very useful for reference.

The Physician of the Board, Dr. Snively, makes a lengthy and very full report, which is devoted to the vital statistics of the city for the year. The report covers the special diseases of the year and explains the causes of the numerous deaths during various periods. Dr. Snively's remark that half of the poverty in the city is attributable to intemperance. Altogether, his report is the most interesting one we have ever had from this quarter.

Supreme Court—Judge Sharswood.

We take the following recapitulation from the report of the Meat Inspector, Mr. T. W. Lindsay:

Condemned and confiscated beef	10,198 pounds
Condemned and confiscated veal	4,500 pounds
Condemned and confiscated mutton	1,670 pounds
Condemned and confiscated venison	2,100 pounds
Condemned and confiscated hogs	1 hog
Condemned and confiscated dressed hogs	3 barrels
Condemned and confiscated d poultry	24 dozen
Condemned and confiscated calves	2 calves
Condemned and confiscated fresh fish	600 pounds
Condemned and confiscated sm'kd fish	23 barrels
Condemned and confiscated hams	30 hams
Condemned live cattle	27 head
Condemned sheep	33 head
Condemned calves	3 head
Condemned and confiscated veal	3 calves

The total number of cattle slaughtered during the year: Cattle, 443,079; hogs, 851,582; sheep, 768,285.

Total amount of steak dried at yards during the year: Cattle, 551; hogs, 1,410; sheep, 1,173.

ADAM BROWN'S EXPLOITS.

Three Months' Career of a Clerk at Semple's Dry Goods Emporium.

The conviction of the noted burglar Mike Jones *alias* N. H. McHenry, as detailed in Saturday's telegrams from Chicago, and the announcement that an accomplice, Adam Brown *alias* James R. Barrow, would be put on trial for the same offence, and a score of robbers, had been placed on trial, are matters of interest in this locality, inasmuch as Brown was at one time clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. William Semple, Allegheny, and while serving in that capacity gained a brief notoriety, destined, perhaps, to be heightened by his present unenviable position. Brown was employed for empioyment to Mr. Semple shortly after the great Chicago fire, representing that he had been engaged at different times for some of the largest dry goods houses in Chicago His appearance being prepossessing and his references unexceptionable, he was employed, and during the three months he was in the store he seemed to fully justify the confidence reposed in him. He dressed rather "loud," and wore flashy jewelry, but conducted himself in a manner that elicited the commendation of his employer, and conducted himself so as not to excite suspicion, except once when he requested the privilege of leaving the store early, stating that he had a large amount of private correspondence. Mr. Semple granted the request, but Brown neglected, in the February, and Brown left the next month. Since then he has paid two visits to his friend at the old stand, once during the holidays, when he was in good spirits, and not this month. From that time until his arrest nothing was heard of his movements. It is now strongly suspected that he was employed by the notory of Mr. Semple's store.

Brown and Jones will likely experience little mercy in the trial now pending in the Chicago courts. There are nine indictments against him, charging him with the crimes of burglary and robbery, committed about a year ago in Chicago, when $20,000 worth of jewelry was stolen, and on which he will likely be first tried. Another indictment is for complicity in stealing nearly $40,000 worth of goods from the Union Star line. His case, therefore, has "preached" on him, and he is wanted in Cincinnati for still another burglary operation. If the way of this transgressor shall not prove hard, it will certainly not be for want of extended help to trip up what appears an irrefragible chain of evidence.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of W. H. Hall, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, the report of sale of real estate by assignee was approved and sale confirmed.

In the matter of W. Watson, of Warren county, bankrupt, the report of Register Woodruff, recommending the satisfaction of the lien of Adnah Newhart, was approved.

The case of the Artizans Deposit Bank vs. John V. McDonald, deceased, alleged bankrupt, was discontinued.

In the matter of James M. House, of Washington county, bankrupt, the resolutions of creditors superceding the bankruptcy proceedings by arrangement under the forty-first section of the act of March 2, 1867, was nominated for trustee, and resolutions approved.

In the matter of Heckleman & Hummell, the assignee was a lowed to sell certain real estate, discharged of liens.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In this court, on Saturday, the motion for a new trial in the case of W. R. Wales and R. L. Dudley, the main question for consideration before the court, being fully advised in the premises, denied the motion and proceeded to pass sentence on the defendants, whereupon it was adjudged, ordered and decreed that the defendants pay a fine of $250 each, and undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Penitentiary, and a fine of two hundred dollars. In the case of W. R. Wales, the aggregate amount to six years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars. Application for a supersedeas for and has been placed in the steel works of Messrs. Anderson & Woods, where it is sufficient on the ponderous blows of a tilt-hammer weighing almost as heavy.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: Mrs. Fanny Fisk, widow of Alba Fisk, who died in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the age of 84, was a native of this city, and the mother here, her maiden name being Ann Kneeland. She was aunt to Dr. C. L. Fisk of Greenfield; we do not know whether any of her relatives yet live here.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says: For the last three weeks the Cincinnati Weather Bureau has delivered as promptly by the mails as by the express. We are informed that Mr. Spaeth investigated the cause of the delay, and the trouble was at Pittsburgh, and then took the proper steps to remedy the difficulty. His remedy has been efficient.

MRS. M. A. LIVERMORE, the eminent speaker, lectured yesterday afternoon and evening in the North avenue M. E. Church, to a very large and select audiory. Her text, taken from I Timothy, 1, 15 "War a good warfare," was treated in a manner that exhibited great depth of thought and earnestness of purpose, proving that her talent in the pulpit is no less bright than on the rostrum.

IT is announced that Alderman J. M. Schaffer, and Messrs. J. W. Ewing, Henry Ewing, Henry Ditze, John Meyer, Squire Patterson and J. B. Atterbury, representatives of the South Side, will leave at the last-past seven o'clock train this evening before the Postmaster General the great necessity for extending the letter-carrier system to that portion of Pittsburgh.

PROF. S. ARBOGAST, one of the leading local teachers of instrumental music in the city, has purchased his fifty-second birthday on Friday evening. A large number of friends assembled at his residence corner of Franklin and Washington streets, and tendered him their congratulations. About ten o'clock the Cathedral Band gave him the compliment of a serenade. Altogether the occasion was celebrated in a joyous manner.

THE Lamanack tell us this is "groundhog day." If his hogship, who is accustomed to take an airing about this season of the year, should unfortunately see his shadow to-day, he will probably go back into the outer world, and not him to his hole, in anticipation of a long winter yet to come. On the contrary, should "old Probs" see a cloudy brow, G. H. will immediately invite Spring to take a seat in Winter's lap, as Thompson with a "p" would say.

Allegheny Steam Marble Works.

These extensive works formally owned and controlled by Messrs. Beggs & Linsey have recently been purchased by Mr. Alexander Beggs, under whose charge have already proven to be a progressive and successful manufactory. The orders received for work during the month of January surpassed that of any one month since he has been engaged in the marble business, compelling him to make additional improvements in room and machinery, that he may employ more workmen in order to fill the orders promptly. Parties who desire to furnish marble manties for their houses, or purpose purchasing a monument, should not fail to visit the rooms of Mr. Beggs, Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny, where they will find the finest specimens in marble.

STATE NEWS.

The people of Reading are unhappy; the price of beer has advanced $1 per barrel.

It cost James Mattox, of Luzerne county, ten days' time and $1,500 in cash, to learn that James Cox, of Schuylkill county, could beat him at pigeon shooting.

The Carlisle furnace, at Boiling Springs, Pa., was built in 1771, and rebuilt twenty-one years afterwards. It makes charcoal iron for ordnance, boiler plates, &c. The blast is driven by water power.

A lady in attendance at a funeral, at Reading, astonished everybody by shouting as lustily as one of the mothers of Israel at camp-meeting, while the congregation were singing a hymn.

Rev. Phineas R. Marr, an aged and well known clergyman, died at Lewisburg, Union county, on Monday last.

A Blair county farmer proposes to bestow a "beautiful chromo" upon every person who buys a load of manure from him. This may be called running the chromo business into the ground.

The Towanda Iron Manufacturing Company will resume work in the spring.

The Croton Glass Works, New Castle, will resume work to-day.

On the 23d ult., William Bowersox, of Franklin township, Snyder county, had a stroke of palsy, while assisting in digging a grave, and almost instantly expired. He was sixty-four years of age.

Prof. Moyer's musical convention, at Freeburg, was largely attended and very successful.

The Bellefonte glass factory will resume operations in a few days.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says there is at the present time about one million dollars worth of new, unoccupied houses in that place.

There are rumors that the shipment of oil and bituminous coal will soon, in a large measure, be withdrawn from the Lebanon Valley Railroad and transferred to the Pennsylvania.

From the last report of the Bureau of Statistics, it appears that the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the customs district of Philadelphia, on the 30th of June, 1873, were as follows:

Sailing vessels	754	104,462.99
Steam vessels	256	59,663.13
Unrigged vessels	1,793	170,186.45
Total	2,833	334,311.56

Sharon, Mercer county, has five blast furnaces, two rolling mills, two machine shops and two foundries. About 900 kegs of nails, 60 tons of hoop and bar iron, and 150 tons of pig iron are produced there daily.

At a meeting of delegates from the various mining districts of the Wyoming region, held Wednesday, a resolution was adopted declaring that the resumption of work in all districts where the basis of last year is offered.

When a West Chester hen wants to lay an egg she taps on the window, is admitted into the house, when she deliberately walks up stairs and deposits her egg in the bath room. If this is a "whopper" the *Republican* is responsible.

A negro by the name of Henry, living on the farm of Mr. Nottingham, near Capeville, in Northampton county, was thrown or fell from a horse on Wednesday last, and his foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged in the road until he was killed. The horse was running a race with another negro at the time.

A large number of marriages in Erie high life are soon to take place. The divorce lawyers are in high feather, anticipatory of fat fees in the future.

Lawyer Burdick, of Titusville, is being tried before a justice on a charge of perjury.

Mr. James Cornelius, the oldest citizen of Lewisburg, died a few days ago. His progeny numbered 145, 116 of whom are still living.

A Cumberland county man was aroused from sleep by a noise in his barn yard and found a bull dog chasing the sheep. The dog on being interrupted attacked the man, knocked him down and would have torn him to bits, had not the latter got out of the combat by climbing a tree and split the dog's head in two.

Mrs. Joseph Brady, of Schuylkill county, weighs 357 pounds, and considers herself thin. When in good condition her weight is 398 pounds.

A little daughter of Dennis Dunn, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, was scalded to death, on Wednesday of last week, by upsetting a wash boiler full of hot water left standing on the floor.

A little boy named Morgan, of Olyphant, Luzerne county, was bitten by a rabid dog, two weeks ago, and is now raving mad.

Allentown has a school debt of $250,000 and a city debt of $350,000.

Mrs. Ellen Bortner, of York county, had an ovarian tumor removed recently which weighed thirty pounds. The operation was too severe on her system, and she died.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, when working all their collieries full, employ 7,350 men and boys in the mining department, and 1,376 in the engineer and improvement department, including 126 men and boys employed in the iron ore mines.

George Doll, of Northampton, must be an indulgent stepfather. His neighbors have prepared the following indictment against him: That he beat his stepson until his body was covered with bruises, drove him out of doors at night and forced him to sleep in the stable, kept him out in the cold until his feet were frozen, set him to fight with a dog and burned his flesh with a red hot poker until running sores were produced.

The Scranton *Republican* says: A friend of ours has been experimenting on incubation of cockroach eggs, a nest of which were found in a drawer. What was supposed to be a single egg was placed by itself in a bottle to hatch, and in due time produced forty roaches! If these vermin are indeed so prolific it is no wonder they are so hard to exterminate.

A Scranton man, who frequently missed money from his till and could not satisfactorily account for its disappearance, found a number of young mice in a nest of greenbacks of various denominations, from the ten cent scrip up to a ten dollar note. That nest had cost him over $30.

In Erie, the other day, William Steward bit off a choice morsel from Patrick Doyle's nose. William cured the hurt to Patrick's feelings by applying to the latter's pocketbook a $100 greenback.

William Fisk, of Harbor creek, Erie county, who outraged the person of his thirteen-year-old daughter, and who escaped from the officers when on the way to jail, has been recaptured.

William H. Sieger, a well known hotel keeper of Allentown, committed suicide on Friday morning last, by hanging himself. He was but twenty-one years of age. Ill health, resulting in temporary insanity, is supposed to have been the cause.

The Easton *Express* boasts of a compositor in its office who can set 2,000 ems per hour, and offers to back him against any printer in the country. George Arensburg, of Philadelphia, can lick the conceit out of that "comp." in short order.

At a revival meeting in Montgomery county, a young convert forgave publicly all who had injured him, "especially the person who threw his pup into a yellow-j